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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XXI NO 147 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

WIFE AND CHILDREN BURNT ON CHARCOAL HEAP

APPALLING CRIME IN BOMBAY SUBURB

Out Of The Gloaming.

The "F. P. J." in its mighty 4-column "process of thinking" begins and ends by asking every one to face "stark realities" and triumphantly concludes "this is winning half the battle." Then it reverses the process and asks its patrons "to begin at the very beginning."

* * * *

This "process of thinking" goes on interminably—sort of a snake in the grass dance—leaving a trail of froth and sound and fury—until exhausted it demands that "reparations" should be made to individual sufferers. So this is what is meant by conferences to exchange notes—my note of hand for your G.C.'s.

* * * *

Even the German reparations have been liquidated long ago and forfeited securities cannot be refunded, or apologies to Police Chiefs erased from the record.

* * * *

Pseudo-Congressmen have to bear with their sufferings and martyrdom must crown their brows! There wont be any reparations—even for damaged goods!

* * * *

Thought for the Day.

"I am not one of those who stand for the recrudescence of the C. D. Movement at the present juncture when the atmosphere and conditions for success have entirely changed. New circumstances require new strategy. If the movement is re-started who is going to rise after it and lead it to a successful end?"—Extract from the letter of Mr. Kamalshanker Pandya, triumphantly produced by the "F. P. J." in support of its policy!

* * * *

The "Sind Observer" says that the time has come for the abandonment of the C. D. Movement and for a new programme. Another sabotageur from the deserts of Sind! Perhaps it does not know of the doughty warrior of Dalal Street who fights Governments with apologies.

* * * *

Lord Lloyd believes Britishers are "moving slowly towards the edge of a great tragedy" and that, if self-Government is given to India there will be chaos as in China. But it can't be worse than the Back Bay chaos, which left Bombay with several crores of debt.

* * * *

The Government of Madras have circularised local bodies that public funds can be more usefully employed in presenting addresses to Viceroys, Governors, "Members of the Viceroy's and Governor's councils and Ministers." One more proof that local self-government is making great strides in the benighted Presidency!

* * * *

But why exclude Collectors, Commissioners and Police Superintendents or even constables—who are, after all, the visible embodiment of the might of the British Empire on which the sun never sets? Another grievance for ventilation before the J.P.C.

* * * *

Sir Samuel Hoare after a good dinner paid a warm tribute to the Police and praised their great achievements. But he was rather nasty at the end. He threatened to take steps to "ensure the efficiency and integrity" of the Police!

* * * *

This is sheer blasphemy and awfully unfair to a Service whose "efficiency and integrity" are only exceeded by the fortunes some of its members left behind them.

* * * *

We are afraid Sir Samuel must have been dined more wisely than well, by his generous police hosts. They never expected their efficiency and integrity to be called in question!

* * * *

Sir Samuel asked his generous hosts to disabuse their minds of the fear that their case would go by default. We ourselves had no such fear. Samuel will stand by them to the last drop in the glass.

* * * *

Indian reforms are now to receive the sanction of the Police sepoys, sub-inspectors, sergeants, and so on. Sir Reginald asked a retired Police Inspector-General what the subordinate Police thought about being handed over to Ministers and the thought of it made him speechless.

* * * *

An old woman underwent an operation. When consciousness returned, she was asked how she had felt under chloroform.

"It was beautiful—just splendid. I thought I was in Heaven—till I saw the doctor."

RIOTS AGAIN IN KASHMIR

Serious Clash Takes Place At Mirpur In Jammu

MENACING SITUATION

Troops Have Been Called Out To Deal With Incendiaries

SIMLA, June 22.

It is understood that a serious communal riot has again broken out at Mirpur in Jammu, where several mosques are reported to have been burnt down and troops have been called out in order to deal with the situation. Details are lacking.—A.P

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN JAIL

Marked Decrease In Number Reported

SIMLA, June 22.

A statement has been issued by the Home Department giving the total number of persons convicted either under the ordinary law or Central and Provincial Acts which replaced Ordinance Ten of 1932 who were undergoing imprisonment in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement at the end of May.

It shows a decline for British India as a whole of 1806 as compared to the previous month of April, the total at the end of May having been 9,144 as against 10,950 at the end of April.

Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Bengal and Madras show decreases of 487, 445, 279 and respectively. Figures for May, 1932 show that the total number of prisoners is less by 22,053 (i.e. by about seventy per cent) than it was at the end of the corresponding month in the previous year, the total for that month having been 31,197.

The number of Civil Disobedience prisoners was actually highest at the end of April 1932, having amounted then to 34,458.—A.P

ANEY VISITS MAHATMA DAILY

POONA, June 22.

Gandhiji is steadily maintaining progress. Since this morning he is able to leave his bed for the first time after the fast and move about slowly in the hall unaided, supporting himself on a staff. His attendants, however, walked by his side, so as to help him whenever necessary. He continues on a mixed diet of milk and fruits, which is being increased slowly.

Mr. Aney pays a daily visit to him in the evening before prayers.—A. P.

U. P. Engineer Plans Fiendish Murder

VICTIMS POISONED AND CORPSES BURNT

Love For Another Woman Said To Be Motive For This Unparalleled Drama

Love for a woman, whom he could not possess so long as his wife and children were alive, is alleged to be the reason that led an up-country Brahmin Engineer to murder his wife and children by giving them poison and burning their bodies on a coal heap in a room at Santa Cruz on Wednesday night.

The U. P. Brahmin who had planned out his course of action a few days before, apparently expected that the house where he burnt the bodies would be completely burnt up, and all traces of the bodies destroyed. But in this he was disappointed.

DISCOVERY OF CRIME.

When the Police and Fire Brigade men arrived on the scene, they found a single storeyed building at the corner of Hasnabad 2nd Lane and Convent Lane on fire. Immediately, the Firemen set to work, but due to scarcity of water, till early next morning, they were not able completely to put out the fire.

The Police, who arrived on the scene began making enquiries and finding a man standing near the building, questioned him as to who he was. He stated that he was one Rambharos Radhakrishna Misra, who lived in the building which was on fire.

When asked if there was anybody inside the building, he is alleged to have stated there were none, and did not give any information to the police as to how the fire originated. He is also reported to have told the police that his wife and children were at that moment staying at Nasik.

SMELL OF HUMAN FLESH.

Early on Thursday morning, while the Fire Brigade men and police were getting up to the first floor, they smelt human flesh burning. They questioned Misra about it, and he was unable to furnish an answer immediately; but a little later, he stated that two of his children who were staying with him were burnt to death. The police grew suspicious and immediately took Mr. Misra into custody.

GRUESOME FIND.

On getting up to the first floor, the police found inside the kitchen, a big heap of charcoal burning. While removing the debris, they found half-charred bodies of an adult and two children.

The bodies were immediately removed. On further and closer examination, the police found a box containing dangerous drugs in an adjoining room.

Inside the kitchen, were found two empty tins of kerosine oil, two other tins were found in the verandha. But for two trunks full of clothes, there was nothing to show that the building was previously occupied.

Inside the kitchen, kerosine had been sprinkled all over, even on the walls and wooden cupboards and roof, which is believed to have caused the coal fire to burst into flames and spread, thus drawing the attention of the neighbours to it. The eastern portion of the building was completely burnt, and the damages are estimated at Rs. 5,000.

POLICE INQUEST.

At the inquest held over the charred bodies by a Police officer on Thursday morning, a verdict of death due to extensive burns was returned. Mistra was removed to the Ville Parle lock-up where he is detained. The stomach contents of the deceased have been sent to the Chemical Analyser for report.

From enquiries made, it transpires that Misra, who took his mechanical engineering diploma from Baroda a few years ago is carrying on business at Dwarka. He was married to one Rania, who hailed from Wardha District and had two daughters Leela and Kamala aged 3-1/2 years and six months respectively.

It appears that Misra, fell in love at Dwarka with a certain woman, and thinking apparently that he could not continue his connection with this woman as long as his wife and children live, decided to put an end to their lives. At that time, his wife and two children were with his father-in-law at Dahigaon Gosavi Sindi in Wardha District.

PLAN OF ACTION.

Misra, it is believed, decided on a definite plan of action, left Dwarka and reached Bombay on June 12. He stayed at the Madhavashram Hotel in Girgaum till June 15. On that date, he rented a house at Santa Cruz for Rs. 96/- and gave the amount in advance. He shifted to the newly rented house the same day, and was staying there all these days, except for the last four or five days.

Further enquiries show Misra between the 15th and 21st inst. bought about five to six tins of kerosene oil, five bags of charcoal and several dangerous drugs, including Pottassium Cyanide and Carbolic Acid. Probably on the 19th, Misra left for his father-in-law's place and returned on Wednesday afternoon to Bombay with his wife and two children and went to his house at Santa Cruz at 4 p.m.

ON COAL HEAP.

The most inhuman part of the drama began at about 8 p.m. on Wednesday night. It is alleged that Misra, who had made all arrangements complete beforehand, gave potassium cyanide or one of the other drugs to his wife and

(Continued on page 7.)

ENOUGH OF BICKERING

East India Cotton Association Appeals To Osaka

TALK BUSINESS

Let Both Parties Sit Down To Evolve Proposals For Mutual Benefit

The situation created by the decision of the Japanese Cotton Spinners Federation to boycott Indian cotton was the subject of discussion at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association on Thursday evening.

The meeting passed the following resolution: "The Board of Directors of the East Indian Cotton Association deprecates what in their opinion is rather a hasty and precipitate action on the part of the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Federation, namely their decision to boycott Indian cotton as a retaliatory measure against the additional discriminatory tariff recently imposed by the Government of India upon the imports of foreign cotton goods and trust the Federation will take stock of the present situation and take steps with a view to reconsidering and revising their decision in order that the harmonious trade relations between Japanese and Indian Cotton Merchants which have existed for over three decades may not disturbed to the detriment of both the parties.

"The Board is of definite view that the adoption of retaliatory and counter-retaliatory measures and indulgence in mutual recriminations would tend to exacerbate the present most unfortunate situation without doing either of the two parties any good.

WANTED—CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSALS.

"They feel that a better use of the time can made by formulating and considering constructive proposals for co-operative action on such lines as may culminate in mutual benefits to both countries. The Board trust that saner counsels will prevail and before long it may be possible for the Japanese and Indian businessmen engaged in the cotton trade to continue to work together in a spirit of close co-operation and mutual goodwill as before.

"The Board warn members of the Association engaged in the cotton trade with Japan that they should this juncture act in such a manner as to avoid the possibility of putting any strain on cordial and harmonious relations which existed between the two parties before the unfortunate decision was taken by the Federation to boycott the Indian cotton."

A copy of the above resolution was cabled to the President, Japanese Cotton Spinners' Federation, Osaka, with a request to place the same before the Federation at an early date in order to revise its previous decision to boycott the Indian cotton.—A. P.

S. SINHA BEFORE JT. COMMITTEE

LONDON, June 22.

The Sachchidananda Sinha gave evidence before the Select Committee and after him, representatives of the Chamber of Princes began, but had not completed when the Committee adjourned to-morrow.—Reuter.

FRANCO-AMERICAN SEE-SAW

U. S. Demands Price For Stabilisation; Bargaining At W. E. Conference

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 22.

The air has been considerably cleared at the World Economic Conference in connection with the troublesome issue of monetary stabilisation by the official American statement that measures for temporary stabilisation are at present untimely, because they are likely to cause violent price recession and thus frustrate the predominant American desire to raise prices.

The statement points out that America has already introduced a resolution for the ultimate stabilisation of unstable currencies by a co-ordinated monetary and fiscal policy to stimulate economic activity and improve prices.

The statement follows the secret instructions from Washington and indicates that Mr. Roosevelt has formally embarked on a nationalist policy.

It is understood, however, that the American Delegation considers stabilisation as a bargaining weapon held in reserve, until it secures the consideration of other economic plans, particularly as France attaches the utmost importance to stabilisation.

Herr Hugenberg will not return to London, according to informed circles in the World Economic Conference, where the German political situation is the big topic.

Opinion is also expressed that Herr Hugenberg's resignation cannot long be delayed.

SILVER COMMITTEE.

The Pittman Silver Committee is facing the task of reconciling the conflicting Chinese and American aims.

The latter desires an open market, whereas the Chinese favour a stabilised price with freedom for movement, in other directions restricted to the lowest limits.

RAZING TARIFF WALLS

Hull Lays Foundation For Removal Of Barriers

LONDON, June 22.

Mr. Hull introduced a resolution in the World Economic Conference designed to lay the foundation for the gradual reduction of the artificial trade barriers, including tariffs, quotas, embargoes and subsidies, which if carried to the logical conclusion, was likely to eliminate international trade.

The resolution urges that all arbitrary restrictions be removed as quickly as possible, while tariffs should be reduced by bilateral and multilateral agreements.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

MOSQUES BURNT DOWN?

SIMLA, June 22.

A later report received in Simla states that three mosques have been burnt in Mirpur riot. The cause of the disturbance is not yet ascertainable. It may be remembered that during the last communal outbreak in Kashmir, Mirpur was the worst affected.—A. P.

... MUSSOLINI HIS OLD SELF AGAIN

(Special Cable)

ROME, June 22.

Seventeen arrests have been made at Catania Palermo in connection with the discovery of an alleged anti-Fascist plot in little republic Sanmarino. Arrests of two suspicious individuals led to the discovery of the plot to overthrow the Government, seize treasury and sack city. Ringleader Antonio Canepa, thought to be insane, told police he "wanted to perform a heroic gesture."

GERMAN COMMUNISTS' GRAVES TO BE EXHUMED

(Special Cable)

MUNICH, June 22.

Tombstones of Kurt Eisner, Premier of Bavaria during the Bolshevist regime of 1919 and Gustav Landauer, Communist leader who was shot, will be demolished by the order of the Munich Town Council and ashes be handed over to Jewish Ecclesiastical Authorities. The reason is the alleged discovery of a plot to blow Eisner's grave up.

... REPLY TO AUSTRIA

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, June 22.

German Socialist Party has been prohibited precisely in the same manner as Nazi Party has been prohibited in Austria.

C. E. MITCHELL ACQUITTED

New York, June 22.

Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, the former Chairman of the National City Bank, New York, was acquitted of the charge of wilfully attempting to evade and defeat the Income-Tax authorities.—Reuter.

BLOODLESS REVOLUTION

Revolutionary Leader As Head Of Government In Siam

BANGKOK, June 22.

"Business as usual" following the latest bloodless revolution was the keynote of the meeting of the Peoples Assembly held for the first time since April 2nd.

King Prajadhipok has appointed the revolutionary leader Phybahol head of the Government.

Only three of the six former Ministers have been dismissed, and none arrested. The country is again peaceful.—Reuter.

Chinsurah.—The widow of the late Babu Lalit Mohan Ghosal has promised a donation of Rs. 10,000 for the construction of a building for the girls' school which is proposed to be established at Naihati.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

High Class Maratha Educated Girls from respectable Families to be married. Correspondence invited from Marathas, Rajputs and High Class Hindus of equal Status. Box No. 749. "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Experienced Travellers for Khandesh, C.P. and Berar as well as for M.S.M. Rly. Those who can deposit Rs. 300 in cash should only apply to Amber Tips Tea Co., Ltd., Byculla, Bombay. (752).

Wanted—Latin Teacher, Preferably unemployed. Apply personally, Hari Prasad Gupta, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. Telephone 26389. (755).

Wanted—Educated people to do Translation Work in spare-time at their own place in and from English, Marathi and Gujrathi. Apply with qualifications. No security necessary. Apply sharp to The Organiser, Translation Bureau, Civil Lines, Agra. (756).

Wanted a B. Com. and a B Sc. for Union High School, Surat. Pay according to merits. Apply to the Principal submitting full details and testimonials. (6858).

Rs. 110 Guaranteed Monthly Salary. Wanted 8 Managers in Bombay Presidency. Rs. 260 cash deposit essential. Apply to:—Great Eastern Industrial Co., Ltd., 38, Mint Street, Madras. (706).

Wanted—An Organiser (European or Indian) and canvassing agents for sale of Shares on handsome salary and commission for an oil company. Men of experience and good standing need apply to Box No. 741, "Bombay Chronicle."

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Victoria Homoeopathic College, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay. Two years course for Diploma, Evening Classes, good chance for non-Matrics. Apply Principal (757).

51. COUNTRY MEDICINES.

Sample Free (Thousand Bottles) "Kamkalabindu" cures Indigestion and Leucorrhoea, increases vitality, Youthfulness. Send one anna stamp to Bhakti Karyalaya, Janmohmed Building, Charnirasta, Bombay 4. (738).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Balak Mandir and Balakmandir High School, Poona. Best Home School in Poona. Montessori to Matriculation Montessori Gujerathi section in charge of a high class Gujerathi lady. Fine surroundings. Boarding and Fees from 36 to 40 Rupees per month. S. B. Hudlikar, Principal, 43, Sassoon Road, Poona. (747).

A Commercial Career: Fresh Classes for Accounting, Banking, Secretarial and Insurance Diplomas start work from 19th June. Enrol immediately at Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (717).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents on Rs. 60/- to Rs. 300/- per month by an Indian Life Office. Must guarantee business 2 to 10 thousands a month. Write in confidence to Box No. 751, "Bombay Chronicle".

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted—To know that the Civil Engineering College, Lucknow trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. Next session commences from July for Sub-Overseer, Overseer & Sub-Engineering classes. For free prospectus apply to the Principal. (527).

Wanted Matriculates for Subordinate Engineer training for July. 1933. Session. Specialised tuition for Recognised Engg. Examinations. Unique Employment Facilities. Scholarships given. Free prospectus from Principal. Hewett Engineering College, Lucknow. (720).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Six Free Gifts with lever Wrist-Watch price Rupees Six. Crown Company, Alexandra Building, Frere Road, Bombay. (753).

Public Notice

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the annual supply of following materials:—

Schedule "A"—Electrical materials.
Schedule "B"—Telephone materials.
Schedule "C"—Lubricating Oils.
Schedule "D"—Hardware including Paints and etc.
Schedule "E"—Miscellaneous Stores.

Tenders will be received on or before the 22nd July, 1933, before 16 hours.

Copies of conditions, specifications, schedules and particulars may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 for each schedule.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
Baroda State.

Baroda, Dated 21st June, 1933.

6859.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

The Bombay Schools Committee

NOTIFICATION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a temporary post of an ORGANISER for the Scheme of Medical Treatment of School Children which is to be tried at the King Edward Memorial Hospital from 1st July, 1933, upto 31st March, 1934.

The salary of the post has been fixed at Rs. 100 and the applicants must have acquired a degree in Medicine, preferably higher than that of L.C.P. & S. The Organiser will have:—

1. To keep record of work done at the Hospital.
2. To visit parents of affected children in case they do not consent for treatment or for operation, if any.
3. To keep the heads of schools and parents informed of the instructions from the Doctors at the Hospital.
4. To accompany children from school to Hospital and back.
5. To fix up time-tables of treatment at the Hospital in consultation with the Doctors.
6. And such other work as may be required by the Medical Inspectors.

Intending candidates should apply to the undersigned on or before 28th June, 1933, stating their nationality, qualifications, age, previous experience and experience in Social work.

N.G. LIMAYE,
Ag: Secretary, Schools Committee

The Schools Committee's Office,
Glider Tank Building,
Grant Road,
Bombay, 21st June, 1933.

6857.

Bombay Municipality

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of labour for running the Municipal Crusher at Sewri, will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, the 30th day of June 1933.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, etc. will be issued on payment of Rupee One each, to any one deputed to receive them, by the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade Works, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T.K. RODDAN,
City Engineer

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 22nd June, 1933.

6860.

Legal Notices

PROCLAMATION

BOMBAY TO WIT—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the Third Sessions of 1933 of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the Fourth day of July, 1933, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all crimes and offences committed within its jurisdiction. (For further particulars, see "Bombay Government Gazette," Part II. dated 15th June, 1933.).

HUGH G. COCKE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 21st June, 1933.

6852

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHANSAHEB RUSTOMJI EDULJI KOTWAL and Messrs. KHARSHEDJI EDULJI KOTWAL and EDULJI KHARSHEDJI KOTWAL, the Proving Executors of the last Will of Bai Aimai Shapurji Chimodwalla deceased, have agreed to sell to our client the Purchaser the properties hereinafter described. All persons having any claim or demand against or to the property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES

FIRSTLY—The Agar or Salt Pans known as "Dhananjal," situate in the village of Trombay Registration Sub-district Bandra, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, comprising an area of 84 acres and 12 gunthas according to the title deeds and 88 acres and 18¾ gunthas according to the Survey plan, bearing Survey No 89 and bounded as follows. To the East Agar known as "Satatoon" to the West Ghatkhadi, to the North Ghatkhadi and to the South creek for loading salt and the Agar known as "Hira" belonging to Nakhoda Mahomed Ali Rogay.

SECONDLY—The Agar or Salt Pans known as "Pestonsha" situate in the village of Trombay Registration Sub-district Bandra Taluka South Salsette Bombay Suburban District comprising an area of 46 acres and 24 gunthas according to the title deeds and 49 acres and 38¾ gunthas according to the Survey Plan, bearing Survey No. 138 and bounded as follows:—To the East by Sea, to the West by the Agar known as "Dhananjai" described above, to the North by Ghatkhadi and to the South by the Agar known as "Satatoon" and the "Pandharan" place appertaining to the same.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1933.

SHROFF & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

6851

THE EXCELSIOR

NEXT SATURDAY

ENJOY

The perfect happiness of a SOUL in ecstacy and then—with your heart sticking in your throat—go through a series of thrills when you see the same soul in agony.

IN THE

BLUE ANGEL

The critics of the World have acclaimed this marvellous creation as

"THE FINEST DRAMATIC TRIUMPH OF THE YEAR."

EMIL JANNINGS

IN

THE GREATEST CLASSIC SINCE

THE WAY OF ALL FLESH

and

MARLENE

DIETRICH

IN

BLUE ANGEL

UFA'S MAGNIFICENT CLASSIC

Directed by the genius

JOSEPH VON STERNBURG

PLANS OPEN, RUSH ON

Book early to avoid disappointment.

HYDROCELE Provakar Oil Rs. 2. The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia, etc. Application removes pain at once and removes size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

A DAY MORE!

And To-morrow you fix up an appointment with

AFZAL

OR

HOOR-E-HAREM

AJANTA CINETONE PREMIER TALKIE

A Phantasy from Arabian Nights

Master NISSAR

Offers Goblets of Emotion !

JOIN IN THE FEAST OF MUSIC

also laugh with KABULI, the eminent actor

Directed by : Mr. BHAVNANI

Recordist Mr. ISHWARSINH

Author Late MUNSHI ABBASALI

Art Designer Mr. PATANKAR

Supporting Cast AMINA HASINA ADVANI

WEST END TALKIES

Lamington Road

SHRI KANT NATAK SAMAJ ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

CHOUPATTY

specially for New Moon (Amavasya)

FRIDAY, the 23rd June at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)
SATURDAY, the 24th June at 9 p.m. (S. T.)
SUNDAY, the 25th June at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

the highly appreciated New historical Drama

TARANHAR

featuring

Mr. CHUNILAL (Durgadas)—SKANDA

Plan open at the theatre. For particulars Phone to Tel. No. 21200

Proprietor: Shri Kant Natak Samaj

MASTER MODAK

IN A DUAL ROLE OF A PRINCE and PAUPER

SARASWATEE CINETONE'S 2ND TALKIE PICTURE.

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VAGABOND PRINCE

Supported by SALVI, JAVDEKAR, VASANT PEHELWAN, CHANDABAI and OTHERS.

13 SONG HITS

Side-Splitting Comedy—Essence of Acting

for the 2ND GLORIOUS WEEK. at the

KOHINOOR CINEMA

DADAR

(The Theatre of Bombay Suburbites.)

DAILY at 5; 7-45 & 10-30 P.M. MATINEE on Saturday, Sunday at 2-30 P.M.

WHITE LEPROSY

Surely Cured in one Day.

A guarantee may be given for returning the double price in case of failure. Price per box Rs. 2|8.

SRI KRISHNA CHANDRA,
No. 1, P.O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

THE CARLTON

LAST TWO SHOWS
6-30 & 10 P.M.

JOAN CRAWFORD
ROBT. MONTGOMERY
IN
"LETTY LYNTON"
A M.G.M. PICTURE.

Also LAUREL—HARDY
IN "ANY OLD PORT"

If you want to drive away depression and bring back

"PROSPERITY"

to our city don't fail to come and see

MARIE DRESSLER
POLLY MORAN

do it—from to-morrow!

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	T.	Arrive	Leave
*Genoa Maru	6785	19 June,	2 July
Hakusan Maru	10,500	.. @	10 July
*Tottori Maru	5973.	30 June	13 July
Haruna Maru	10,500	.. @	25 July
*Bengal Maru	5396	18 July	2 August
Katori Maru	10000	.....@	8 August
x Tango Maru	6893.	30 July.	13 August.
Kashima Maru	10000	...	†22 Aug.

*Limited passengers Japanese food.
x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Colombo Leave	Marseilles Arrive
Hakone Maru	10500	5 July	23 July
Suwa Maru	10700	20 July	7 Aug.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Taiyo Maru	14500	16 July	
Chichibu Maru	17000		2 Aug.

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

Hiye Maru	11600	31 July	
Heian Maru	11600		14 Aug.

Subject to alteration without notice.

For particulars re Freight and Passage please apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road
Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279;
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Mr. H. J. Kania, LL.B., to officiate as Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. S. S. Patkar, with effect from June 19th.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S., relinquished and Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, LL.B., assumed charge of the office of Judicial Cimmissioner if Sind on June 8th.

Mr. C. H. Hardcastle, Honorary Consul for Nicaragua at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on May 24th.

The appointment of Mr. N. Pantazopulo as Deputy Consul in charge of the Consulate for Greece at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Philon N. Philon has been recognised.

Commander A. R. Poyntz, to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Admiral Sir Humphrey Wolwyn, Flag Officer Commanding and Director, Royal Indian Marine, on such occasions as the latter is absent from Bombay and pending the return to duty of Captain E. H. Dauglish, R.I.M. Chief of Staff.

Mr. A. S. Kyte, Officiating Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Surat-Viramgam Range, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. F. R. Ommanney to be Superintendent of Pllice with effect from January 20th vice Mr. J. C. Curry retired.

Mr. J. Abernethy, on relief, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, vice Mr. R C Rodger, M.C., D.C.M., proceeding on leave.

Mr. S. R. Purandhare is appointed to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police at Dharwar, vice Mr. J. Abernethy.

Mr. L. G. Crawford, Indian Ordnance Factories, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, to be a non-official member of the Committee of Visitors of the Yeravda Reformatory School for a further period from February 15th to March 31st 1934.

Mr. V. G. Vaidya, First Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Nasik.

Mr. R. G. Shirali, First Class Subordinate Judge, Thana, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon.

Mr. R. V. Bodas, First Class Subordinate Judge, Nadiad, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Thana.

Mr. T. N. Desai, Officiating First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar, to officiate as First Class Subordinate Judge, Nadiad.

Mr. J. D. Rana, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Viramgam, to officiate as First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar.

Mr. M. C. Shah, Second Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, to be Serond Class Subordinate Judge, Viramgam.

Mr. W. R. Botterill to be a non-official visitor of His Majesty's House of Correction, Bombay,, and the Arthur Road Prison, Bombay, vice Sir Reginald Spence, Kt., J.P., resigned.

Mr. S. N. Moos, Officiating Deputy Director of Pubdic Instruction, to hold charge of the post of Inspector of European Schools, Bombay, Presidency, in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Mr. E. Hudson-Davies.

Rao Bahadur Hotchand Chandumol Thadani to officiate as Collector, Thar Parkar, vice Mr. A S V Acott, I.C.S., proceeding on deputation to the Indian Legislative Assembly, pending further orders.

Mr. N. M. Chavan, L. M. & S., B.M.S. Medical Officer in charge Dispensary, Malwan, to officiate as Civil Surgein, Ratnagiri, with attached duties duding the absence on leave of Mr. V. L. Sathe, R.M.S.

Major B. Z. Shah, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lon.) I M S, on his return from leave to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, with attached duties, vice Mr. D. S. Dhavle, L. M. & S., B. M.S., Class II.

Mr. J. N. Duggan, O.B.E., C.I.E., D.O. (Oxon) L M & S, F. C. P. S. (Bom,), Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Grant Medical College, and Superintendent, Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital, Bombay is granted leave for four months with effect from July 12th.

Mr. B. P. Nanavati, D.O., M.S. (Eng.), M R C S (Eng.), L R C P (Lon.), to officiate as Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Grant Medical College, and Superintendent, Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital, Bombay, during Mr. Duggan's absence on leave.

Miss A. M. Mehta, L. M. & S., Second Physician and Medical Officer, Out-patients' Department at the Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, is granted leave for four months with effect from June 25th preparatory to retirement.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 15 December, 2016

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

June 22

Pundit, Tottle, Rangoon
Aungban, Buckly, Rangoon
Tukliwa, Carter, Bhavnagar
Conte Rosso, Mauri, Shanghai
Dogra, McLure, Calcutta
Mooltan, Morton, London.

DEPARTURES

June 22

Conte Rosso, Mauri, Trieste
City of Guildford, Beckett, Calcutta
Bahadur, **Danub**, Colombo.
Mooltan, Morton, Sydney
Varela, Wolton, Busrah.

June 23

Ranee, Palmer, Rangoon

LOADING

June 22

Steamer Catnay for London
Steamer Vasna for Busrah
Steamer Bangalore for Kobe

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT

S S Mooltan: The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Mooltan, arrived in harbour yesterda from London, with the outward mails of the 8th instant, a general cargo and 111 passengers and hence she sailed the same day for Sydney etc., with mails, same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Pundit: The T M Company's steamer Pundit, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Aungban: The B S O S & D Company's steamer Aungban, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Takliwa: The B I S N Company's steamer Takliwa.. arrived in harbour on Thursday for Bhavnagar with a general cargo.

S S Dogra: The T M Company's steamer Dogra, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Conte Rosso: The Lloyd T Company's steamer Conte Rosso, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Shanghai with a general cargo and 69 passengers and hence she sailed for Trieste, with same bottom cargo and 254 through passengers the same day.

S S City of Guildford: The F F Campbell Company's steamer City of Guildford, sailed on Thursday for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Bahadur: The T M Company's steamer Bahadur, arrived in harbour on Thursday for Colombo with a general cargo.

S S Varela: The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, sailed yesday for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ranee: The T M Company's steamer Ranee, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 22.

S S Mundra for Dunkirk.—134 bags poppy seed, M Haridas.

For Haure:—616 bags linseed, K M Nathoo; 25 bales wool raw, E Mavji & Co.

For Hull:—1200 bags linseed, H Bhagvandas & Co.

S S City of Winnipeg for Liverpool.—290 bags kapok seed. B P & Hayley Ltd.; 200 bags soap stone powder, S Wallace & Co.; 1355 bags groundnut oil cakes, Rawji & Co.; 1400 bags myrabollum, C Jivanlal & Co.

For Glasgow.—100 bales hemp, B Premji & Co.; 1355 bags ground nut oil cakes, H Rawji & Co.

For Philadelphia.—89 bales goat skins, M H Kaderbux.

For Dunkirk.—4000 pkts. myrabollum, C Jivanlal & Co.

For Antwerp:—1000 pkts. myrabollum, C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Genoa Maru for Kobe.—1000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.

For Yokohama.—75 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S S Bangalore for Hongkong.—30 bags fish mows, 58 bags shark fins, H A Mahmud & Co.

For Osaka.—800 bundles tin clipping, J C Karaka & Co.

For Shanghai.—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe.—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.

S S Altai Maru for Kobe.—1000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 151 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 600 bales cotton raw G K Kalsha Ltd.; 14 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 400 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.

For Osaka.—1050 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Yokohama.—200 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 22

S S President Polk, Agents, F F Campbell & Co., from San Francisco.—600 cases cud. fruits; 15 cases medicine.

From Kobe.—270 cases apples; 65 cases canvas shoes; 42 cases rubber goods.

From Shanghai.—150 bags beans.

From Canton.—45 bales raw silk.

From Manila.—25 bales hemp.

From Singapore.—251 bundles rattans; 480 bags sago flour; 422 bags betelnuts; 65 bundles sandalwood.

From Penang.—225 slabs tin, 225 bags pearl tapioca; 410 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo.—92 h/c tea.

S S Ranee, Agents, T. Morrison & Co., from Sourabaya.—7530 bags sugar.

From Tegal.—5965 bags sugar.

From Samarang.—6240 bags sugar.

S S Barpeta, Agents, M M & Co., from Koweit.—2 bundles gold 1 bundle gold and silver.

From Bahrein.—3 tins gold; 1 tin gold coins; 2 tins pearls.

From Mohammerah.—39 bundles reeds; 301 bales cotton; 30 bales wool.

From Bushire.—101 bales cotton; 52 bags almond kernals; 300 bags attari.

From Bunder Abbas.—631 bales cotton; 29 bags raisin; 40 bundles dry fish.

From Muscat:—340 bags dates; 130 bags sardines.

From Ormara.—88 bundles mats

From Karachi.—1220 bags wheat; 210 bales cotton; 144 bags jira; 100 bags bajree; 104 bags barley; 290 bags gram; 330 bags wheat flour.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 21.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch, Standard No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, July-Sept., per cwt., sellers 7/10-1/2.

C. & F. Calcutta, Oct., per cwt., sellers 8/1-1/2.

C. & F. Bombay, July-Sept., per cwt., sellers 7/10-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi, July-Sept., per cwt., sellers 7/10-1/2.

PATHE

SPECIAL TO-DAY

TROOPING THE COLOUR!

PRINCE OF WALES TAKES SALUTE AT MAGNIFICENT CEREMONY AT HIS MAJESTY'S 68TH BIRTHDAY.

PARAMOUNT NEWS

BY AIR MAIL

COTTON SITUATION

Heavy Sales By Option Dealers In Broach

POSITION HEALTHY

No Japanese Boycott Of Indian Cotton

We have had a week of nervous markets. Awaiting further political and economic developments there has been a tendency amongst speculators to take profits. On the other hand there has been good trade demand which has absorbed the liquidation. State Messrs. P Chrystal & Co. The offtake of American continues large. American Mills are now consuming more cotton than they have done for over three years and exports from America during recent weeks have been considerably larger than at the corresponding time last year.

Two days ago we received details of the proposals of the American Government for the reduction in the acreage of this year's crop. it is announced that the scheme will not be proceeded with unless the farmers voluntarily cooperate to the extent of six million acres. In view of the recovery in price from six cents to over nine cents we do not think it will be possible to carry out the scheme.

SLOW PROGRESS

Progress at the World Economic Conference as was anticipated is very slow owing to the difficulties of getting the various countries delegates to appreciate to points of view of others. America is not prepared to discuss War Debts nor will she agree to exchange stabilisation proposals. The latter point of view we can understand as President Roosevelt is committed to the raising of commodity prices in his own country, and it is believed by many that this can be done only by a further devaluation of the dollar. The dollar continues to drop in value as compared with other currencies and should this decline continue it is feared that other countries in protection of their export trade may be forced to follow the example of American. The future outlook is exceedingly obscure.

The new crop in America appears to be making normal progress except that in parts of Texas there is a decided shortage of moisture in the soil.

NO HEAVY TENDERS.

The local market has also been acting nervously and there has been heavy selling of the July/August Broach contract by disappointed bulls and option dealers Over the week local prices have declined about Rs. 5 per candy. There is now less fear of the Japanese boycott of Indian cotton and we understand tonnage is being provided for normal exports during the next two months. Export demand from Europe is expanding and there has been fresh enquiry from China. Statistically the position of Indian Cotton is healthy There is still fear of heavy tenders of Broach cotton against the July/August contract but with the large premium now obtainable for New Crop we do not think there will be much difficulty in taking care of all the tenders which may be made We do not think these tenders will be as large as the bears would have us believe.

Owing to the large stocks of cloth in this country largely imported from the Far East, the local Mill Industry is not yet deriving much benefit from the increase in the import duties. There is however a slightly better feeling in the cloth market and moderate sales have been reported. This has been reflected in the staple cotton market where premiums for good cotton tend to harden further.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 21.

T. T. London on—	
Berlin	14.30-1/2
Amsterdam	8.46
Brussels	24.32
Madrid	40-09
Milan	64.78
Berne	17.61-1/2
Paris	86.34
Prague	114.12
T. T. London on New York	
Closing Cross Rate	4.16-1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 21.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels, June-July sellers 22/6.

Wheat, Barletta Russo. Parcels. July paid 22/3.

Wheat, South Australian. Parcels. June-July paid 25/6.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 22.

Castorseeds Delivery September, Opening Rs. 29/12; Highest Rs. 30; Lowest Rs. 29/9/6; Closing Rs. 29/14/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August, Opening Rs. 31/14; Highest Rs. 31/15; Lowest Rs. 31/8; Closing Rs. 31/13.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 21.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C	14-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	128-1/2
P. & O Banking Corporation	10
National Bank of India	41-1/4
Funding Loan 4 pc	110-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 pc	99-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 pc	59-1/2
Indian Stock 3 pc Sterling Loan	68
Indian Stock 3½ pc Sterling Loan	80-1/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 pc Sterling Loan	105-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 pc	72-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 pc	98-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 pc	109-5/8

LONDON RUBBER

London June 21.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed lb Spot 3-3/8 sellers.

(Continued From Col 7)

1-1/2 p c B I I 1937 106-8

Note:—3-1/2 per cent. G P. Notes opened at Rs. 80/9/0, touched Rs. 80/10/6 but quoted at Rs. 80/8/3 at the moment of writing. Tendency very steady owing better sterling advices.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay June 22.

3 1/2 p.c G. P. Notes	80-8-6
3 1/2 p.c 1947-52	91-8
4 per cent 1934-37 (Taxable)	100|12
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan	94-6
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 (Taxable)	101-14
4 pc 1943 (Taxable)	109-4
5 pc 1939 41 (Taxable)	94-4
5 p.c. 1940-43 (Taxable)	104-8
5 p.c 1935	103-5
5½ per cent 1938/40 (Taxable)	106-7
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T B (Taxable)	106-4

TAXFREE LOANS

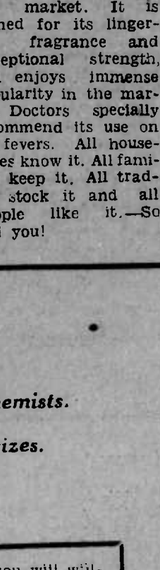
6 p.c. 1945-55 Loan	110-0
6 pc B D L 1935	106-11
5 p c 1955 Mysore	109
5 1/2 p c 1938 Mysore	108.

CORPORATION LOANS

4 p.c. S P T	89-0
4 p.c. M Deb 1974	88-0
5 p c Deb 1959	103-0.
6 p c Deb 1454	113-0
6 p c K P I 1956	113-0

(Continued in Column 6).

Good Health means Happiness



Dr. De JONGH'S

LIGHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of **Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES**

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

FREE

(In twins & cubes).

These soaps have created a sensation in the soap markets of the country. They are profusely perfumed, are very economical to use and their cleansing capacity is immense. They sell on the market in boxes of twins or in big and small cubes But you can have a box or a set of cubes FREE.—How?—Read above.

Every advertiser in the classified columns of "Bombay Chronicle" will be entitled to a free gift of any of these three commodities. Each of these gifts is worth about Rupee ONE, so that you literally get your advertisement free, or even additional value in the bargain. Why not then announce your needs to the world through the powerful medium of these shorts ? You will have the satisfaction of having done it gratis, while you reach a public that no other papers do !

This bottle of Cologne-Water is one of the best perfumes on the market. It is famed for its lingering fragrance and exceptional strength, and enjoys immense popularity in the market. Doctors specially recommend its use on all fevers. All housewives know it. All families keep it. All traders stock it and all people like it.—So will you!

Of all Chemists.

In all sizes.

Any day you will willingly part with more than a Rupee to buy this delightful bottle of Eau - de - Lavende which is blended with musk and ottos to increase the permanence and fragrance. Why not have it FREE then. It is delight of ladies and children and no person of taste can afford to do without it.

Manufacturers:—**GODREJ JOSHI & CO.,** CAUSEWAY, COLABA, BOMBAY.

Sole Agents:— **NADIRSHAW PRINTER & CO.** ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

NEW YORK COTTON AT 12 CENTS IN AUGUST

Weekly Weather Report Less Favourable

RUMOURS OF PEGGING DOLLAR AT 4-40

Spinners Buying Futures Freely

The weekly Government Weather Report issued by the U. S. A. Agricultural Department was less favourable than generally expected. Good rains are wanted over large areas and the continuation of the present hot dry weather might start drought scare in the near future.

Farmers are strongly in favour of leasing plan and signing of agreements by farmers will commence from next Mon. It is reported that the alternate plan to raise cotton prices during Autumn will be by expanding credits to Farmers through the Banks and thereby minimising the pressure of hedge selling on the futures market.

Latest information from Wall Street states that the trade having recovered considerably during the last two months, the whole nation is now behind President Roosevelt and his administration is determined to raise cotton prices to around 12 cents before the end of August.

Bombay, June 22.

The New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active on Wednesday on improved buying influenced by strength of Wall Street and spinners buying futures. The weekly Government weather report was less favourable than generally expected. Continuation of the present hot and dry weather is likely lead to drought scare in the near future. It is reported that cotton growers in the U. S. A. are strongly in favour of leasing plan. Spinners are buying cotton freely as the dry goods market is keeping firm with a fairly large demand for cloth. The market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a rise of 4 to 6 points. Wall Street operators were free buyers and in the absence of any important selling prices moved in the upward direction and a rise of 13 points was registered from the lowest level reached soon after the opening. The market closed at a rise of 16 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points at 9.40c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 15 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points at 9.24c.

SPECULATIVE BUYING.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at a decline of 11 points on parity with overnight New York closing but owing improvement of sterling Exchange the market opened at a decline of 7 to 5 points. The market was quiet and featureless. There was local speculative buying and trade calling. The marmarket closed steady at a decline of one point. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 6.16d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures market was steady and closed at a loss of one point but Egyptian cotton futures was quiet and closed at a decline of 7 to 6 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and Sakels closed at a decline of 16 to 15 points while Ashmounie Contracts lost 10 to 12 points.

The main trend of cotton prices is upward and in view of improvement in consumption and the crop now entering in critical periods, we strongly advise purchases.

COTTON AT 12 CENTS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

With the expanding trade improvement and less favourable weather reports prices were firm. In view of the critical crop period ahead Southern offerings are now being withdrawn and spinners are accumulating futures following the strong spot basis.

With regard to the acreage reduction programme the American opinion seems to be that farmers are likely to co-operate and from the 26th instant, when the signing of agreements by farmers for leasing will commence the public sentiment is likely to alter. It is also reported that Government have another scheme to sustain prices during the autumn by expanding credits to farmers through the Banks and thereby minimising the pressure of hedge selling on the future markets. American reports state that though President Roosevelt expects good results from the Conference and a general agreement amongst all nations to raise commodity prices, should there be any undue delay then according to the "Herald Tribune" of New York, he is committed to the immediate advance of domestic prices, utilising emergency inflationary powers.

Our latest information from Wall Street is that trade having recovered considerably the last two months the whole nation with the exception of some desultory conservative criticism is now behind Roosevelt and the administration is determined to raise cotton prices to around 12 cents before the end of August.

We are informed that there may be small set-backs on realising but the short side is considered extremely dangerous as large operators are watching the extent of the farmers co-operation over acreage reduction and should any agreement be possible prices are likely to advance materially.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October highest 9.57 plus .19 (2-49 p m); Lowest 9.44 plus .6 (10-3 a.m.)

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable from New York:—

New York.—Rumours American Delegate offer peg Dollar 4.40 induce fresh buying.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Crop reports continue generally favourable but good rains are wanted over large areas. Continuation hot dry weather might start drought scare.

New York.—Speculative buying together with short covering. Trade buying on strength of Sterling and other markets. Trend looks higher.

New York.—United States weekly weather report unfavourable. Rains are needed for best results. South shows no signs of pressing sales. Farmers are strongly in favour of leasing plan. Spinning activities are running high. Long interest is large.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cables: Weekly Government Weather Report: Less favourable than expected.

Market advanced in sympathy with Stock Exchange and Grains markets.

Messrs. Bruel & Co. have received the folliwng cable from their friends Messrs. Reynolds & Gibson Liverpool D/- 21-6-33 (5.16 p.m.):

"Uncertainties economic conference render speculators cautious. Should hitch od anything similar hoppen to conference bringing out liquidation, would take advantage of any reaction resulting therefrom to buy, as believe furthed advances commodities likely."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 21.

July, 1933	9.27+.15
October, 1933	9.54+.16
December, 1933	9.70+.16
January, 1934	9.75+.14
March, 1934	9.91+.14
May, 1934	10.06+.14
Middling Spot, 1934	9.40+.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 21.

New York, June 21.

July	9.24+.15
October	9.51+.14
Middling Spot	9.24+.15

NEW YORK.

New York 10-55 a.m.

July	9.21
October	9.47

New York Noon Call:

July	9.22
October	9.48

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 21.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	8,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	5000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	32,000 bales.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 21.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
American Power and Light Commion	14
American Power and Light Preferred 6 Dols.	38
American Power and Light 5 per cent. Pfd. 'A'	31
American Forn. Power Common	16
American Forn. Power Gold Debentures	62
American Forn. Power Pfd. 7 per cent.	35
Electric Bond Common	35
Electric Bond 5 Dols. Preferred	53
Electric Bond 6 per cent. Preferred	58
Consolidated Gas	58
Columbia Gas	25
United Light and Power 'A'	8-1/4
North American	33
United Corporation	13
American Tel. & Tel.	127
Western Union Telg.	54-1/4
Radio Corporation	10-1/4
Cheasapeake & Ohio	41
Union Pacific R.R.	112
Briggs Mfg.	12
Pennsylvania R. R.	29
Norfolk & Western	151
Lima Locomotive	24
American Smelting	34
Anaconda Copper Mining	18-3/8
Int. Nickel Common	17-3/4
United Steel	35-1/2
United Steel	56-3/4
Bethelehem Steel	35-1/2
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	29
Commercial Solvents	23
Gen. Rly. Signal	30
Goodyear Tyre	35
United Aircraft	32
Packard Motor	6
National Dairy	22
General Electric	24
General Motors	27-3/4
Standard Oil of N.J.	38
Erie R.R.	14
Guaranty Trust	305
National City Bank	34-1/2
Sun Life of Canada	445
Mid. Con. Petroleum	13
American Radiator	15
International Carriers	7
St. Regis Paper	6-1/4
Curtiss Wright	3-1/4
Philips Petroleum	15

TONE:—Market closed steady with Oils a feature.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 21.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 0-9/16 per cent. to 0-5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 0-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months Market rate. 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan. 0-3/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market loan, 0-1/2 per cent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 21.

	Opening	Closing
June, 1933		5.94—.01
July, 1933	5.88	5.92—.01
August, 1933		5.92—.01
September, 1933		5.92—.01
October, 1933	5.88	5.92—.01
November, 1933		5.93—.01
December, 1933		5.94—.01
January, 1934	5.92	5.95—.01
February, 1934		5.97—.01
March, 1933		5.99—.01
April, 1934		6.00—.01
May, 1934		6.02—.01
Middling Spot		6.16—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 21.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
July, 1933	7.90
October, 1933	80.1
November, 1933	8.08
January, 1934	8.15
March, 1934	8.22
May, 1934	8.22
May, 1934	8.30
F.G.F. Spot	8.24

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 21.

BROACH, (Good Staple):—	
Fully good	5.22
Fine	5.34
Superfine	5.48
OOMRA (No. 1 staple):—	
Good	5.22
Fine	5.37
Choice	5.52
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.37
Fine	4.47
Superfine	4.57
SCINDE:—	
Good	4.47
Fine	4.57
Superfine	4.67

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, June 22.

Following a rise of 15 points in New York futures the local market opened steady at Rs. 204 for Broach J/A delivery. There was some selling by disappointed bulls and prices declined to Rs. 203/8. There was marked absence of any selling by bear operators and prices steadily improved to Rs. 204/12.

Later on the market ruled steady. Liverpool market opened at a rise of 4 to 5 points and prices in the local market advanced to Rs. 205/12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

	Rs. as.
Broach J.-A.	204 12
Broach A.-M.	223 8
Oomra July	189 8
Oomra D.-J.	196 8
Bengal July	152 8
Bengal D.-J.	165 4

READY COTTON SALES.

21 Motiram Vaghji Nandlal 151
32 Bombay & Co., Maheji 182
25 Tata & Co., Morbi Broach Rate
59 A. Damodar Patri Bhavebhav
102 A. Damodar Gujarat 3 off
500 Arjun Khimji Bengal 157 1/2
105 Currimbhai Comptah 3 on
131 A. Damodar Bombay Press 182
160 Dawn Mill Kekri 160.
111 Kotak and C., Amraoti 190
100 Kotak and Co., Mansa 158
100 A. Damodar Limbdi 199
51 G.G. Kesha and Co., Ranala 184 1/2
89 Bombay and Co., Chopda 182 1/2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 22.

Bengal Superfine	160
Bengal Fine	155
Bengal F.G.	150
Sindh-Punjab Fine	155
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	150
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	200
Nagpur Savner Fine	200
Yeotmal Fine	196
Arvi Fine	196
Ellichpur Fine	194
Amraoti-Berar Fine	192
Khamgaon Fine	192
Mulkapur Fine	198
Khandesh Fine	194
Muthia F.G.	185
Jalna-Sailu F.G.	185
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	192
Ujjain-Shujalpur F.G.	194
Broach F.G.	202
Punjab-American	216
Punjab-American mix	200
Cambodia	261
Miraj-Sangli	196
Compta Good	205
Bagalkot	196
Busoga	320
Kampala	327

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, June 22.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.
M. G. Bengal U. P.	164	160	156	152	
M. G. Panjab	160	157	154	151	
M. G. Rajputana	161	158	155	152	
M. G. Oomra No. 3	196	194	192	189	
M. G. Oomra No. 1	203	201	199	196	
M. G. Oomra No. 2	199	197	195	192	
M. G. Broach No.	210	208	206	204	
M. G. Punjab-Ame.	219	217	215	213	
M. G. Surat	248	246	244	242	
F. G. Rajpipla	248	246	244	242	
M. G. Navsari	255	253	251	249	

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, June 21.

SAKEL:	
July	14.63—16
Nov.	15.48—15
June	12.63—12
ASH:	
June	13.63—12
Aug.	12.51—10
Oct.	12.46—12

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, June 22.

T.T. ON LONDON.

Previous close	1.3-5/16
To-day's opening	1.3-1/8
To-day's close	1.3-3/16
Difference	—1/8

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool:—July 263. October 236. Jany. 221.

Bomboy-Liverpool:—Broach J.-Aug. 1933 205—Liverpool July 5.95 Rs. 54-1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A.-May 1934 223—Liverpool May 1934 6.05 Rs. 39-1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach J.-Aug. 205—New York July 9.27 Rs. 41-1/2 at 4.17-4 Cross Rate.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 22.

B.C. RATE:—
T.T. & D.D. 1|6.
LONDON BANKS SELLING:—
T.T. & D.D. 1|6 1|32.
T.T. 1|6 1|32 to Sept.
T.T. 1|6 Oct|Decr.
LONDON BANKS BUYING:—
T.T. 1|6 3|32.
D.D. 1|6 3|32.
3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 June.
NEW YORK B C RATE:—
T.T. 321 Nominal.
NEW YORK BANKS SELLING:—
T.T. 319 Nominal.
NEW YORK BANKS BUYING:—
T.T. 316 Nominal.
PARIS BANKS SELLING:—
D.D. 648.
PARIS BANKS BUYING:—
D.D. 658.
AMSTERDAM BANKS SELLING:—
D.D. 63-1|8.
JAPAN BANKS SELLING:—
T.T. 84 Nominal.
JAPAN BANKS BUYING:—
60 Days 82 Nominal
BANKS SELLING:—
Hongkong D.D. 95-1|2.
Shanghai D.D. 85-1|4.
Singapore D.D. 155-3|4.
Java D D 63-1|2.
Berlin D.D. 106-1|4.
CROSS RATES:—
New York|London 4.18-1|2 21st inst.
Shanghai|London 1|3 1|8 22nd inst.
Japan|London 1|3 1|16 22nd inst.
London|Paris 86.37 21st inst.
London|Belgium 24.31 21st inst.
London|Switzerland 17.60 21st inst.
London|Italy 64.75 21st inst.
London|Berlin 14.30 21st inst.
London|Holland 8.45-1|2 21st inst.
London|Stockholm 19.43 21st inst.
London|New York 4.16 21st inst.
TONE of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
GOLD:—
20th inst. £6|2|1; 21st inst. £6|2|2.
SILVER LONDON:—
Ready 20th inst. 19-3|16; 21st inst. 19-1|16.
Forward 20th inst. 19-1|4; 21st inst. 19-1|8.
SILVER NEW YORK:—
Ready 20th inst. 35-15|16; 21st inst. 35-7|16.
3 Mos. 20th inst. 5|8 per cent.; 21st inst. 5|8 per cent.
6 Mos. 20th inst. 3|4 per cent.; 21st inst. 3|4 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 3-1|2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos. 1 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 per cent.
TONE:—Easy.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 21.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7. quality) Spot 8-1/4.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, June 22.

	Rs. as. p.
Wheat Sept.	4 15 6
Linseed Sept.	6 5 6

NEW YORK SILVER.

New York, June 21.

Spot Silver	35 —1c.
July dely.	35.50—50

Tone:—Barely steady.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales

Since 1st Sept.	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	153	216142
Central India	323	195711
Barsi and Nagar	175	129132
Hyderabad-Gaorani	98	54338
Berar	215	461324
Central Provinces	173	134393
Total Oomras	1137	1193040
Dholera	3131	239545
N.-W. Provinces		7162
Rajputana	1392	76913
Sind-Punjab	12	100396
Broach	1144	323481
Chompta & Dharwar	364	70424
Westerns-Northerns	1097	557947
Cocoanada		13
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100	37849
Persian		5707
American		70126
Egyptian and African	401	120998
Comilla Burma & other sorts		85
Total	8768	2301686

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales

Since 1st Sept.	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	874	322051
Japan & China	16940	1019572
Coast Ports	100	17376
Up-country by Rail		110721
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		23523
Total	17914	1493243

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Drop In Burma Shares

STEEL SHARES RULE STEADY

Bombay, June 22.

The Share Bazar was disappointed to find declaration of any dividend on Bombay Burma shares. The general expectation was for Rs. 5 to Rs. 7|8 and there was a fairly large long interest in these shares. Holders became nervous and prices opened at a decline of about Rs. 30. At this level there was some liquidation but the offerings were well absorbed by local operators. Prices steadily recovered about Rs. 7 from the opening level. Mill shares ruled steady to-day in sympathy with improvement in cotton prices. Cement shares were fairly steady, but Tata Iron Shares were in good demand. Tata Steel ordinary shares advanced to Rs. 53 when there was some profit-taking which resulted in a decline of annas four from the highest level. The undertone of the market was good.

Quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:—

Swadeshis. Pearls and Indore Malwa each gained Rs. 5/- and closed at 175, 233/12 ond 377/8 respectively. Dyeings were done at 820 at the close and Fazuls ruled steady at 386/4. Andhras improved to 1387/8 but Powers moved around 996/4 for August. Trams were unchanged at 135/10.

Tata Steel 2nd preference opened at 83/4 and closed at 84/4. Burmos opened at 435/- and closed at 437/8, after touching 440. New

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay June 22.

Bombay Dyeing 817; 16; 21; 20.
Century 250; 55; 53.
Central India 340; 43.
Colaba 90; 92.
Crescent 70.
Fazalbhoy 382; 81; 87; 86.
Kohineer 167; 68.
New Great 164; 68; 67.
Pearl 226-14; 33; 32.
Simplex 95.
Swadeshi 267; 72.
Bundi 23-6; 8.
I. Cement 262; 65.
Tata Steel Dfd. 220; 23; 21; 23-2.
Tata Steel Ord. 52-6; 2; 53; 62-8; 14; 12.
Bombay Steam 283; 85.
B. Burma 335; 32; 40; 38; 37; 38.
Tata Hydro 146.
Andhra 138; 83.
Tram Ord. 135-5; 135-10.

issues weakened to 136/4. Belapurs improved to 1922/8. Tata Ordys rose to 52/14 and deferreds went up to 222/8.

TEXTILE SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Advance	328-2
Bombay Dyeing	820
Century	256-4
Central India	344-6
Colaba Land	92-8
Crescent	70 0
Dawn	448-12
E. D Sassoon	0-4½
Ebrahim Pabaney	143-2
Finlay	90 0
Fazulbhoy	386-4
Gokak	126-14
Hindustan	1 825-0
Indian Mfg.	1.725-0
Indian Bleaching	191-0
Indore Malwa	377-8
Kastoorchand	6-2
Khatau	85-0
Kohinoor	169-6
Lakshmi	850
Morarjee	490-0
Model Nagpore	60
Mysore	102-8
New Great	167-0
Pearl	233-2
Phoenix	30-0
Sholapur	3,300-0
Sassoon Silk	42-8
Swan	85-0
Simplex	95-0
Swadeshi	275
Tata Mills	20-0
Vishnu Mills	1.595-0
BANK SECTION.	
Bank of India	103-8
Baroda Bank	84-0
Bombay Provincial	55-0
Central Bank	22-2
Imperial F. P.	1191-4
Imperial P. P.	290
Union Bank	4-5
HYDRO ELECTRIC.	
Ahmedabad Electric	131-14
Andhra Valley Ordy	1387-8
Bombay Tram Ordy	135-10
Broach Electric	10-12
Karachi Electric	186-4
Surat Electric	158-12
Suburban Electric	126-4
Tata Hydro ordy	146-14
Tata Power ordy	991-4
CEMENT SECTION.	
Bundi Cement	23-8
Gwalior Cement	63-0
Indian Cement	264-6
Katni Cement	276-0
Katni Cement Def.	990
Okha Cement	101-8
Punjab Cement Ordy.	14-10
Shahabad Cement	271-4
Shivrajpore	16-4
United Cements	55-12
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Andhra Valley Pref.	1,205-0
Bombay Steam Pref.	261-4
Bombay Tram Pref	73-4
Central India Pref.	492-8
Katni 1st Pref.	115-0
Katni 2nd Pref.	128-12
Punjab Cement Pref.	13-4
Tata Hydro Pref.	119-1
Tata I. & S. 1st Pref.	152-8
Tata I. & S. 2nd Pref.	84-14
Tata Power Pref.	1243-12
Vishnu Pref.	622-8
DEBENTURES.	
6 p.c. Andhra Valley Deb.	107-8
6-1/2 p.c. Bombay Tel. Deb.	56-12
7 p.c. Sholapur Deb.	96-4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro Deb.	107-8
RAILWAY SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	772-8
Amritsar Patti Old	111-0
Central Provinces	81-0
Dhond Baramati	80-8
Guzerat	60-4
Hoshiarpur Doab	80-0
Larkhana.	30-0
Mandra Bhon	74-0
Mymensing Rebate	82-8
Mymensing Gtd.	82-0
Pachora Jamner	61-0
Sara Siraiguni	81-8
Sialkot Narowal	90-0
Sind Light	50-8
Tapty Valley	680
Upper Sind Light	86-12
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alcock Ashdown	1/7-8
Br. Burma Petrol	2-13 1/2
Bombay Burma Old	437-8
Bombay Burma New	136-4
Bombay Steamer	fl 283-12
Bombay Telephone	76-4
Belapur Sugar	193-12
Indian Radio Ordy.	400-0
Indian Radio Def.	390-0
Indian Mercantile	43-0
McKenzies	61-4
New Indian Assurance	23-0
Jupiter	11-2
Oriental	2,700-0
Vulcan	8-4
Port Canning	643-12
Scindia Steam	12-1
Tata Construction	59-4
Tata I & S def.	52-14
Tata I & S def.	22-8
Tata Oil	18-4

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 22.

Following easier New York and Shanghai advices the local Silver Market opened easy at Rs. 372 There was better inquiry to-day which improved prices but the rise was mostly due to short covering. Gold market was also steady and Ashad delivery after opening at Rs. 30-2-3 improved to Rs. 30-2-6. The tone was steady.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Silver	57 1 0
Ashad	57 4 0
Shrawan	57 14 0
Ready gold	30 2 6
Ashad	30 2 6
Shrawan	30 2 0
Sovereigns	19 9 0

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 21

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-2-2.

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 21.

Silver:—Market closed quiet.

Spot	19-1/16
Forward	19-1/8

LONDON METALS

London, June 21.

	£
Copper Braziers	49
Yellow Metal	40-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	16-1/2
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16-1/4
Tin English Ingots	221-1/4

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach:				
July-A.	203½	204¼	203	203½
A.-May	222¾	223	221¼	221½
Oomra:				
July	189	190	188½	188½
D.-J.	196	197	195½	795Z
Bengal:				
July	152	152	151	151Z
D.-J.	196	197	195½	195½

LINSEED OILS.

London, June 21.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt 19/10-1/2 July sellers

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt 20/3 Oct/Dec. sellers

SEEDS.

London, June 21.

Cottonseed Bombay(Hull) CIF ton No Offers

Castorseed Bombay (Hull) CIF ton £10/18/9 Jun/July sellers

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent £10/15/0 Jun/July sellers

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown.

Bombay June 22.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready, Rs. 300 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 84 lbs., Rs. 20.

Cocoanut Cake Ready. Rs. 77 per ton.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Jeth Vad 30. 1989
Muslim—Safar 29. 1352.
Parsi—Deh 20. 1302.
Sunrise—6h 3m
Sunset—7h 19m
Hightide—12-46
Lowtide—5-38
PHASES OF THE MOON—New Moon to-day. 6h 52m p.m. First Quarter 1st July 3h 10m a.m Full Moon. 7th July 5h 21m p.m.

Harwood League: G I P Rly. vs 15th Bde. R A Cooperage 6 p.m.

SATURDAY. June 24

Harwood League: R A Colaba. vs Green Howards. Cooperage. 6 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Doctor X". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Fast Life" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
CARLTON—"Red Dust" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
PATHE—"King of the Jungle". Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Kid from Spain". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Puran Bhakta" Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA—"Hatamtai" Daily 5-30. 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Lord Camber's Ladies" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE—Under the auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T) at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge. Pandit Kunzru has kindly consented to speak on "Place of Swadeshi in National Life." Mrs. Hansa Mehta will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE Superscribed Mails for Singapore and China per ss "Conte Verde" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10 a.m. on Monday the 26th instant.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L Marquis per ss "Takhiwa" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 28th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ACTIVITIES OF G I P RLY. WORKERS- UNION
(Sholapur Branch)

The Secretary of the G I P Railway workers' Union, Branch, Sholapur, writes:—

"At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the above branch was held in the Union office on Tuesday (20th instant). The meeting condemned the recent anti-working class activities of the Khedgikar Zulmiram group, and passed a resolution boycotting the annual general meeting of the G I P Railway Workers' Union at Nagpur, on the ground that no such resolution was passed in the last central executive committee meeting.

The meeting also passed another resolution supporting the action taken by Wadi Bunder workers in starting a separate branch.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m.
Commercial Bulletin.
Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
12-00 noon.
Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
1 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
European Programme
Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema.
6-30 p.m. News available.
Indian Programme
Light music by Sonibai Mulgaoker.
8 p.m. Cotton Silver Gold Seeds Wheat Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory.
Indian Programme
9 p.m. News in Hindi.
New York Opening, Liverpool Closing, (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.
European Programme
9-10 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
Film Chat by the Picturegoer.
Rossetti and his Taj Mahal Hotel Dance Orchestra.
Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel.
11 p.m. God Save the King Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m Transmission on an omni-directional aerial.
7 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m. The Week Abroad, a talk by Mr. Vernon Bartlett.
7-30 Time Signal from Greenwich; A Musical programme with illustrations by Sir Walford Davies.
8 p.m. Concert by the Bolton Trio.
8-45 pm B B C Theatre Orchestra.
9-45 pm B B C Dance Orchestra
10-30 p.m. Interlude.
10-45 pm News Bulletin

STEAMER MOVEMENT

The P & O Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from Bombay of 17th instant arrived at Aden at midnight on the 21st instant and left there at 3-30 am the following day.

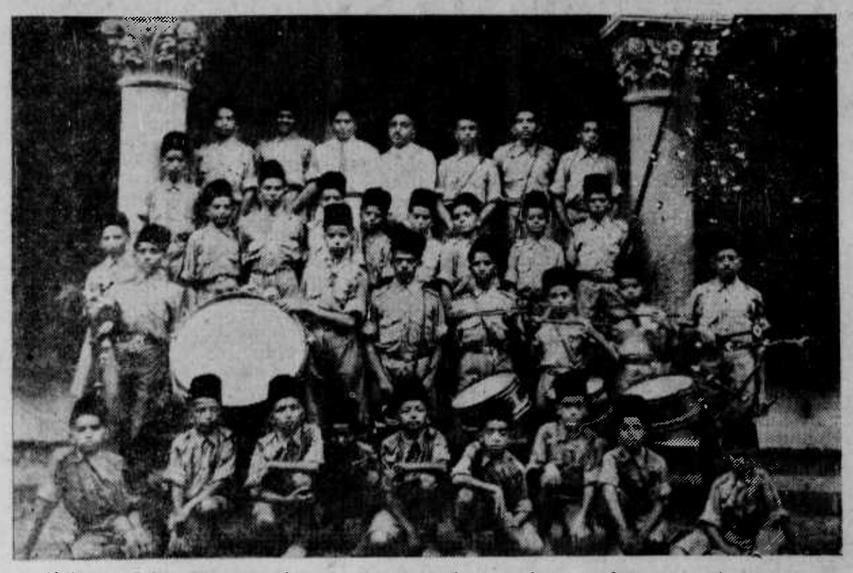
Clan Line Steamer "Clan Kenneth" arrived at Suez on the evening of 20th instant.

FINED FOR HAVING WIRELESS SET WITHOUT LICENSE

Mr. Ramsaruph S. Sharma of No. 16, Pophal Wadi, (on Bhuleswar), Bombay, was placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on the 22nd June on a charge of having a Wireless Receiving Set without a license, under Sections 4 and 20 of the Indian Telegraph Act.

The accused pleaded guilty and the learned Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100/- or in default six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Simla, June 22.—It is understood that it is decided that the Trans-continental aeroplane will also stop at Cawnpore about midday on Saturday in the eastward direction and on Tuesday in the reverse direction.—A. P.



Children of the Khoja Orphanage who won prizes for their performance of physical feats and display of band at the annual prize distribution on Sunday last at Umarkhadi. Mr. Chatoorbhuj V. Thakkar, the Physical Instructor and the Band Master are standing in the back row.

VALIDITY OF 20 LACS WILL QUESTIONED

Distant Cousins Of Deceased Lady Oppose Trustees' Petition For Probate Alleging Undue Influence Was Exercised

Mr. Justice Wadia at the High Court has resumed hearing of the case in which over 20 lakhs worth of property is the subject matter of a will which is strongly contested.

The will was made by Putlibai, widow of Ranchhoddas Tribhovandas Mody, a rich Kapole Bania. Under the will she left Rs. 10 lakhs and a bungalow at Walkeshwar to Babubhai Amratlal, the grand son of her brother, and large sums for charity besides other legacies.

PROBATE APPLICATION OPPOSED.

The lady appointed four persons as her executors and trustees, including Mr. P. S. Laud the well-known Solicitor. These latter applied for the grant of a probate after the lady's death. The petition was opposed by Dwarkadas Kalliandas and two others who are distant cousins of Putlibai and claim to be the real heirs under the Hindu Law.

DEFENDANTS' ALLEGATIONS.

The Plaintiffs allege that the defendants kept a strict control over Putlibai and had obtained the will by exercising on her undue influence and by fraudulent conspiracy.

Under these circumstances, the will was invalid and of no effect.

The case which has excited great interest had a lengthy hearing before the summer vacation and is now resumed.

Mr. Laud, who was the lady's solicitor and is one of the principal defendant, gave evidence on Thursday.

SOLICITOR EXAMINED.

Examined by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the witness said there were legal proceedings between the deceased and the defendants, regarding her husband's will.

In July 1931, the deceased went to Nasik. At that time witness also went there with his wife to spend the week-end. Putlibai wanted to return to Bombay by car, but witness dissuaded her from doing so in view of her weak health. Next day, they returned to Bombay by train.

WHAT SHE SAID.

On the way back, she said she did not expect to live long, and therefore wanted to make dispositions of her property. She also told witness that the plaintiffs had almost killed her by harrassment.

Arriving in Bombay, the lady was in such a weak condition that Dr. Gilder and Dr. Rege were sent for. At her desire, a draft of the will was prepared by Mr. Solomon solicitor a few days later.

On 29th July she executed the will. Dr. Gilder was to attest ed the defendants the will, but as he was not available, Dr. Rege did so.

Further hearing was adjourned.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. J. D. Davar, Mr. B. K. Desai and Mr. M. P. Laud, instructed by Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga, Advocate-General, Mr. M. C. Setalvad, Mr. V. F. Taraporevala, Mr. N. P. Engineer and Mr. Kolah, instructed by Messrs. Ardesher Hormusji and Dinshaw, Solicitos, represented the defendants.

Khulna.—The temple of Kali in the local Ary Dharma Sabha was broken into on the night of June 15 and gold ornaments were taken away from the image from the goddess. No arrests have yet been made.—A. P.

MUSLIM FACTIONS FALL OUT

Men Receive Injuries In Free Fight

A free fight between two factions of Mohamedans took place at 2-30 p.m. on Thursday on the Nesbit Road Bridge where knives and lathies were freely used. The fight is said to have arisen out of a dispute which is pending before Mr. M. Thaker, Mazgaon Court.

ORIGIN.

It will be recalled that one Syed Hussein who was charged with having relieved a Marwari of Rs. 400 after throwing chilli powder in the eyes.

He was later discharged and Syed Hussein and several others assaulted Isam the informant, the taxi-driver and others for having given information to the Police regarding Syed Hussein.

Six persons were arrested in this connection by the Nagpada Police and three of them were discharged by the Magistrate on Thursday.

ASSAULT.

It appears that the taxi driver, and several others were lying in wait for the discharged persons to come out of the Court. When the three, discharged with some others, reached the Nesbit Bridge, a few yards away from the Court promises, it is stated, that those who were waiting attacked them with lathis and knives. On Shakur Hussein received severe inquiries and 4 others were also stabbed.

THEY TRY TO ESCAPE.

Sgt. Shaw of the Nagpada Police Station, who to as returning to his station, saw men running helter-skelter. Suspecting that there was some sort of fight, he rushed to the scene. Seeing the police officer, the assailants got into a taxi and attempted to escape, but the Police Officer followed them up in another taxi and arrested them.

The injured persons were removed to the J. J. Hospital.

DASHING AGAINST ANOTHER CAR

Lorry Driver Fined Rs. 40 By Girgaum Police Court

Rama Maruti Damle, a Hindu Motor Lorry driver, was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 40 on a charge under Sec. 5 of Motor Vehicles Act, namely, rash driving, by Mr. I. N. Mehta at the Girgaum Police Court on Thursday.

The accused was driving his Motor Lorry No. 640 from the direction of Nana's Chowk along Hornby Road towards Chowpatty on the afternoon of May 16. At the junction of Hornby Road and Hughes Roads it is alleged the lorry bumped against a motor-car owned and driven by Dr. C. Gonsalves. The car was damaged, but the inmates escaped unhurt.

NOT GUILTY PLEA.

The accused, pleading not guilty to the charge, said that he signalled, but Dr. Gonsalves did not notice it as he was talking to his wife, and it was the Doctor's car that collided with the lorry.

The Magistrate disbelieving the defence story sentenced the accused as above.

PARSI SCHOOL-MASTER CHARGED WITH RAPE

Committed To Sessions Accused Pleads Not Guilty And Reserves Defence

Nadirshaw Sorabji Merchant, a Parsi Schoolmaster, was ordered to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on a charge of committing rape under Sec. 376 I.P.C. framed against him at the hearing on Thursday.

PROSECUTION STORY.

Mr. Elias for the prosecution stated that the accused was a Parsi Schoolmaster residing at Kerawalla Building Dadar. Several Parsi girls use to go to the accused for tuition. It was alleged that on Sunday May 28, the accused had sent his family out of the house and had taken into his room one Dhunbai, aged 12. One Dossabhoy Engineer, residing on the third floor, is alleged to have seen the accused misbehaving with the girl. The girl's residence was traced and her parents were informed who lodged a complaint with the Police.

CHARGE FRAMED.

The accused was defended by Mr. J. S. Chiniwalla, Bar-at-law. After the evidence was recorded the Magistrate framed the charge of rape against the accused under Section 376 of the Indian Penal Code.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and reserved his statement.

The Magistrate, in passing orders committing the accused to the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 250.

FACTION FIGHT AT MAZAGAON

Muslim Seriously Injured

A free fight between two factions of Muslims took place at 2-40 p.m. on Nesbit Road at the foot of Ollivant Bridge. The combatants used knives and lathis. One Shakoor Hussain was seriously injured, and four others have been removed to J.J. Hospital. The police arrested four persons concerned in the disturbance.

Simla, June 22.—Sir Frank Noyce accompanied by Lady Noyce left Simla this afternoon. Lady Noyce leaves for England by mail steamer on Saturday and is expected to return sometime in October. Sir Frank Noyce after visiting Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad will return to Simla on 2nd July and is expected to visit Delhi on 7th July in connection with the inauguration of the trans-Continental Air service between Karachi and Calcutta. —A. P.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT TO NEIGHBOUR

Hindu Remanded To Police Custody

Shanker Narsanna was produced before the Acting Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court on Thursday on a charge of having caused grievous hurt to his neighbour

On Wednesday the police found Pandu Mnasu a millhand, residing at Pathan Chawl, Haines Road, lying in his room with a deep wound on his throat. They removed him to the hospital. When questioned by the police Pandu is alleged to have stated her had his suspicions that his wife who had since absconded was on intimate terms with the accused. Shanker, he further stated, was the likely person to have inflicted the cut on his throat, when he was asleep.

In view of incomplete police investigations the Magistrate remanded the accused in custody until 5th July.

PATHE CINEMA

TO-MORROW

"NO MAN OF HER OWN"

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1933

STILL TO BE POLICE RAJ!

After the rather tiresome evidence of retired Civilians and mono-maniacs like Sir Michael O'Dwyer, it was refreshing to hear Col. Wedgwood wholly condemn the White Paper policy. All the Services are afraid that the heavens will fall, if their power is taken away from them and handed over to the people to whom it rightly belongs. But it seems extraordinary that India's paid servants have to be consulted before her liberties are widened or slight additional powers are made over to her.

Col. Wedgwood was sincere in the evidence he gave, but some of his proposals were eccentric and even freakish. We agree, however, with his main propositions when he asks for adult franchise, joint electorates, and a common electoral roll. He thinks quite rightly that the White Paper means abdication to a narrow oligarchy and that it contains safeguards for Services and finance, for all religions, and various communities. But for the poor there are no safeguards, not even a vote. Col. Wedgwood ought to know that the White Paper is wholly unacceptable to the country and that not a single political party has a good word to say about it. The new constitution will not only unduly emphasise religious differences, but will increase them and the whole population will be divided and sub-divided according to the whims of British politicians.

MASSES IGNORED.

A constitution must be judged by the benefits it confers on the masses, and the White Paper makes no pretence whatever to do it. The masses are to be handed over to the tender mercies of autocratic princes, zamindars, religious zealots, and representatives of foreign financial interests. The condition of the masses will, therefore, be worse than ever. But strangely enough in all the evidence tendered before the Joint Parliamentary Committee there is not a word about the poverty of the masses, their ignorance, and the tragic lives they have to lead. Everything is for the Services, the foreign bond-holders, and the British industrialists. The greatest humiliation is that even the ordinary policemen, who are paid well enough by a people whose average income is between Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 a year have to be consulted, cajoled, satisfied, until they give their unwilling consent to the White Paper constitution

LIMIT OF ARROGANCE.

The memorandum submitted by the Indian Police Association exceeds all bounds of decency. It is the limit of arrogance. These policemen seem to think that they are the real rulers of India, and that without their permission nothing should be given to the country. They announce that unless their suggestions are adopted and incorporated in the White Paper, the Government had better "wind up the Indian Police immediately." The Committee meekly listened to this insolence instead of telling Sir Francis Griffiths to leave the room!

While the Association hypocritically professes to say nothing about the political implications of the transfer of law and order to Indian ministers, it states: "We can only say that the policy of transferring law and order, even under safeguards, involves very grave risks to ourselves, our men and all that we and they stand for." The public in this country would like to know what they stand for. Nowhere in the world are the Police ever consulted in giving constitutional liberty to a country. We do not suppose even the Police Commissioner in London would agree to widen the liberties of the British people, if his opinion were asked for by the Home Secretary. But here in India the interests of the masses have to come after those of the Services, who are never satiated with their huge emoluments.

We shall not be surprised if, as a 'quid pro quo', the Services are given another Lee Commission for the distribution of bonuses on account of the White Paper. The present Reforms have beggared the country, without improving the lot of the people. Rather, they have been impoverished owing to the large load of additional expenditure imposed on them. The White Paper with its safeguards its statutory Railway Board, its Reserve Bank, and similar other things is likely to drain the life blood of this country and leave it worse than it ever was. That is a thing which must be avoided at all cost. That is why it is essential that India must make a united effort to withstand the White Paper and prevent its imposition on this country. The Tory Government are under no delusion about it, and even Sir Charles Innes has commended it. The greater is the reason for its total repudiation by Indians, even if they have not the power to prevent its imposition on the country.

Princes' True Interests

In a timely, well-meant, though somewhat one-sided statement Maulana Shaukat Ali has appealed to the British Indian people and the Government not to interfere with the internal administration of the Princes in the present delicate transitional period. He points out that the Princes are so jealous of their internal sovereignty and so distrustful of outside interference that, if only they are now let alone, they will ere long not only be better friends of Government but even in matters of constitutional progress will "compare favourably with their neighbours."

So far as the appeal to Government is concerned, we have little to say. The States people, British Indians and the Princes themselves have seen through the game of certain officials of fishing in the troubled waters of States, interfering in the name of Paramountcy and protection to the State's people, but finally consolidating their own power by appointing European officers. If Government connive at or encourage such tactics, all the aggrieved interests ought to combine and frustrate them. It is not merely a question of the Princes' internal sovereignty but it is a menace to the progress of Indianisation; and the European bloc from the States in the Federal Legislature will be a deadweight on the progress of democracy.

As regards the Maulana's appeal to British Indians, he himself knows from his knowledge of recent affairs in Kashmir and Alwar that absolute indifference on the part of British Indians towards their countrymen's serious grievances in the States is neither possible nor desirable in these days when national solidarity is the first condition for national progress of any kind. But whenever British Indians find it necessary to interest themselves in the grievances of their fellow countrymen in a State they should beware of the danger of giving their activity a communal twist.

We must also add here what Maulana Shaukat Ali has not sufficiently emphasised, that the best way for the Princes who fear any internal trouble is to take their subjects into their confidence, share responsibility with them and thus enlist their grateful services against any illegitimate interference in the State Sovereignty. Why should the Princes still postpone the most essential reforms in their States?

An Unhelpful Act

The Trade Disputes Act, which was passed in 1929 as a temporary measure, expires in May 1934 and the Government of India have invited the views of local Governments on the question of making a measure of this type a permanent act. That there should be a permanent legislative measure calculated to promote industrial peace in general and, in particular to prevent or speedily settle strikes and lock-outs will be conceded by all the parties concerned. But the trouble in India is that the Government are unduly distrustful of the Labour movement and the Legislature poorly represents true Labour interests. One is therefore extremely doubtful if in the present circumstances it is at all possible for the Central Legislature to devise a measure just enough to be a permanent piece of legislation.

The present Act itself was begotten of extreme distrust of the Labour organisation. And it is not at all surprising that, during the last four years of its operation, only two Boards of Conciliation and two Courts of Inquiry have been appointed under the Act, while over 500 trade disptes actually culminating in stoppages of work have occurred in the country during that period. Labour suspects the Act and will continue to do so until it is radically revised. There is little chance of the present Legislature safeguarding the interests of Labour. In any case it is necessary for Labour organisations to be vigilant, to press their point of view upon Government and the public, and prevent a bad measure from being replaced by a worse one.

Press Views

"No Alternative"

Mr. Aney, the acting Congress President, has extended the suspension of civil disobedience for a further period of six weeks on account of the fact that Mahatma Gandhi is not fully restored to health as yet.....Although much speculation was rife as to the next Congress step supposed to be under the Mahatma's contemplation, we never expected that he would arrive at any decision without studying the new situation very carefully. Although his leadership is undisputed, Gandhiji would never think of formulating any plan for the Congress before he had fully consulted his colleagues outside jail. So, only the expected has happened....The original Working Congress Committee alone can say whether civil disobedience should be definitely abandoned or not. The Government can easily facilitate matters by releasing the Congressmen in jail and making it possible for them to confer with Gandhiji and their other colleagues.—"Hindustan Times."

Time For Review

Mahatma Gandhi's health has necessitated the extension for another six weeks the period of suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement.....Events in England and the implacable and unresponsive attitude of the Government, should have been enough to drive any truly nationalist organization to desperation. But we are glad that neither sentiment nor prestige has been allowed to determine the Congress policy for the future, and precipitate action has been avoided. The extension of the period of suspension by another six weeks has afforded the Congress and the Government further time to review the prevailing political situation.—"National Call."

The Wisest Step

If in the previous case the suspension was ordered by the Acting President according to the express wishes of Mahatma Gandhi, in the present case, too, the period of suspension has been extended after consultation with him. In reality no other course was open to either the Congress President or the Mahatma himself in view of the actual facts of the case. Once civil disobedience was suspended according to the Mahatma's wish it could not possibly be resumed without his consent and in the present state of his health the Mahatma could not possibly have given his consent to the resumption of civil disobedience without great and manifest unfairness both to himself and to the Congress and the country....From whatever point of view, therefore, the matter is looked at the action taken by the Congress President in consultation with the Mahatma must be universally admitted to be the best and the wisest, the most expedient step which it was in his power to take.—"Tribune".

Remember!

India has many shortcomings. India knows that she has many shortcomings. India knows that she may for sometime mismanage her affairs if she attains the goal of full self-government at once. She knows all these. But she knows at the same time that the right of self-determination is the birth-right of every nation. And so long as she does not get that right there will be no peace in India. And we wish our rulers to remember this.—"Mussalman."

CO-ORDINATE RAIL-ROAD TRANSPORT

Too Much and Bad Control Makes Industries Suffer

(By A. N. DIKSHIT, B.Sc.(London) P.W.D.)

The Rail-Road Conference has succeeded in focussing the attention of the country on the urgent need of co-ordinating the Roads and the Railways as the two most important forces of transportation in the country.

The Railways are the older and firmly established system. More than Rs. 800 crores are invested in them and the Central Budget is indissolubly connected with the Railway Budget to the tune of over 100 crores annually.

FOR AND AGAINST.

The Railways had to face the full force of the economic blizzard. Their income has been drastically reduced due to slump in movement of goods and bad trade. To add to their list of troubles motor vvehicles have become a very serious rival and the Railways have lost a large number of passengers. This in short is the state of affairs to-day.

On the other hand, the road users complain of paucity of good roads, and the step-motherly treatment meted out to them. Most of the Provincial Governments, with deficit budgets facing them, can hardly maintain existing roads, much less dream of a rapid road extension programme.

The road users rightly complain that the Government draw a large revenue in the shape of custom duties on rubber goods, spare parts, motor cars, lorries and every form of machinery. In addition to this a heavy duty of As. 10 per gallon of petrol is levied and last but not the least the detestable toll. The last is an out-of-date, clumsy device of the Middle Ages, but has been revived by the Bombay and some other provinces lately.

INFLUENTIAL BODY.

This prevents the public from making use of a more convenient, quicker and cheaper form o transport than the Railways.

The Railways are a very influential body and have used their influence with the Central Governments. If they can help it, they want to prevent all competition and reduce the roads to a subordinate position, acting as feeders to themselves.

The road is a great civilizing factor. Ours is a country of vast distances and innumerable villages. Moreover, road transport brings the villages in intimate contact with the town near-by in a way not possible by Railways. The present industrial development also requires a quick and cheap means of transport. For internal trade with leads say upto a hundred miles, the motor lorries having unique house to house facilities, certainly prove superior to the Railway Goods train.

HEALTHY COMPETITION.

With the heavy overhead charges and permanent upkeep of the railway track, isolated branch lines can never hope to pay. Thus with the help of road transport, the Railways can slowly curtail their branch line activity, without immediate loss of revenue. They will still retain carriage of bulky and heavy goods.

These problems should be thought ouut from a broad na-

(Continued on page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

HITLER'S LATEST.

The suppression of Nationalist fighting units, their public disgrace, the confiscation of their funds and the occupation of their buildings—all these are the usual tactics of the Nazis with their friends, when they have no further use for them.

Nazis treated their other friends in a similar manner, though it is fortunate that this time there was only one murder. A great thing for the Nazis to restrain themselves and limit their blood orgies.

No doubt hundreds of their late allies will now be hurried to the concentration camps, of course for their own safety, and Nazi funds will swell according to the amount of booty they gather.

Hubenberg refuses to be "jockeyed out of his position". In other words he sticks to his post, despite the disgrace to which his followers have been subjected by Nazis.

It ought to be a bitter lesson to all those who managed to silence the voice of democracy in Germany for the benefit of a gang of Nazi braves, who stop at nothing.

FROM TRIUMPH TO TRIUMPH.

Mr. de Valera goes from triumph to triumph.

The Dail has passed the second reading of the Bill curtailing the powers of the Senate by the large majority of 63 votes against 39, which shows that some Cosgravites, too, must have voted for the Bill.

That a Second Chamber is a constitutional superfluity, and a costly one at that in a poor country like Ireland, is evidently the belief of a large majority of the Irish people. And if the Senate does not pass the present moderate Bill, Mr. de Valera will be as good as his word and rush a more drastic Bill through the Dail, probably abolishing the Senate altogether.

It is silly to accuse him, as does Mr. Desmond, of aiming at dictatorship, so long as the Dail is vigorously functioning.

The President has enough troubles with Cosgravites and the British and the extremists in his own camp, and he is wise enou not to add to them.

"REVOLUTION IN SIAM".

Another revolution has taken place in Siam, and this time again it was all peaceful, for the King does not apparently believe in opposing such movements.

There has been no bloodshed and a People's Assembly will now be convened, and the Army and the Navy have declared their loyalty to the King.

Such revolutions, sponsored by the conservative element and helped by the Army and the Navy, do not make for democratic control of the State. They are the signs of the discontent among the privileged classes, who want to come into their own.

But they are often the precursors of more serious revolutions, when the proletariat is roused to action.

The bankers, it is curious, have been assured that the old financial policy would be continued by the new regime, which it is stated is anti-Communist. The Army is in power at present, and so long as this is so the reactionary element need have no fear.

RIGHT POINT OF VIEW.

Indian businessmen, who have all along demanded direct negotiations between India and Japan with regard to trade relations between them, might welcome the report that an official Japanese delegation will visit Simla some time before the opening of the next Assembly session, if certain conditions were fulfilled.

As Japan is self-governing, her official delegation will necessarily represent the true wishes of the country. But the same cannot be said of an Indian official delegation, unless it were associated with representative businessmen.

The latter too should beware of taking a narrow business view of a national industry. They should rather consider the question, as their customers themselves do, from a broad Swadeshi point of view.

It is no gain to Swadeshi to transfer any part of Japanese textile trade to Lancashire.

HOW THE POISON SPREADS.

"The Punjab is suffering from the wranglings of communal discord," says the Report of the Punjab University Enquiry Committee, but the Committee makes things worse by injecting the poison of communal representation into the "reformed" constitution of the University Senate.

It recommends that for a period of twelve years ten seats must be reserved for Muslim graduates, five seats for Sikh graduates, and "ten seats for graduates of other communities."

The reservation of seats for "other communities" is practically to invite wrangling among those communities. The wrangling will not be confined to representation on the Senate but will spread to other elected bodies like the Syndicate and the Academic Council. Indeed one will not be surprised to find some communalists demanding reservation on examining bodies.

It may be presumed that the Punjab Government will gratefully accept the Committee's recommendations on this question.

Readers' Views

DELEGATION OR INVASION?

From B. F. Bharucha.

We are told, that a Delegation of Japanese officials is going to visit Simla in early August; that a number of leading businessmen of Japan are accompanying this Deputation; and that they are going to interview not only the Government, but also the Members of the Indian Legislatures! As I know this Eastern Race, let me tell my countrymen, "Beware!" For,

(1) How many of us are aware of the huge profits made by the Sassoons and the Japanese with the aid of the British Foreign Office in connection with the Opium Deal? India lost crores of rupees, and they ran into the pockets of Japan, Britain and the Sassoons!

(2) Then again, has India ever known the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, whereby Japan was permitted this dumping in India? Don't we remember, how even the subdued Sir Dinshaw Watcha denounced this Anglo-Japanese Pact on the floor of the House, some years ago?

(3) And what are the secret talks between Mr. Runciman and the Japanese Ambassador in London?

(4) Are they not trying to divide the Chinese and the Indian markets between themselves? Britain to have the Indian and the Chinese markets for higher counts, and Japan to have these markets for lower counts!?

(5) Aren't we aware of the clever manner in which some of the Japanese traders in India tackled the Assembly members, some time ago?

(6) Don't we remember, how a group of Indian members of the Assembly sold their country over the 18d. Ratio?

(7) And why is the Japanese Delegation keen on seeing, the members of the Assembly? They are not businessmen generally.

(8) Why don't they negotiate with the Federation of Indian Chambers?

(9) My own feeling is, that this Delegation will prove a Diplomatic Invasion, unless Indian Millowners, Merchants, and Manufacturers organise and arm themselves in time to meet this subtle onslaught.

INDIANISE FIRE BRIGADE

From A. P. Vaidya.

The scheme outlined by Mr. Jawalkar for the "Indianisation of the Bombay Fire Brigade" and published on the 16th inst. in your Evening Edition has absolutely knocked the bottom out of the "insulting" suggestion that the Indians were incapable of running the Fire-Brigade.

When the "Chronicle" took up the cudgels in 1928 and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved his resolution for the appointment of an Indian to the post of the Chief Officer on the retirement of Mr. Greenop, the last Chief, a hue and cry was raised by the vested interests and the then Commissioner, Mr. Dalal, was so much influenced that he had to yield to bringing Mr. Coombs from England on an agreement of 5 years. But the great pity is this that no arrangement for training an Indian in the meantime, was made, in order that he should eventually succeed Mr. Coombs.

If nothing is done to train an Indian now, the same plea will be put forward when Mr. Coomb's retrement becomes due in 1935. Perforce his term will have to be extended, as it will be said that otherwise the Brigade will go 'Phut.'

This is the silent game which is being played by the vested interests. So I would appeal to the City Fathers with all the emphasis at my command, not to play any more into the hands of the 'Die-hards'; but to rise to the occasion and decide the question of Indianisation once for all.

After all, other oriental countries like, Persia, China Turkey, Egypt and Japan all have their own nationals as the Chiefs of their Fire Brigades—even the Indian States have their own men—why not Bombay? Give her a chance.

AUDIT THEM ALL!

From "Municipal Humbug."

Your able, and independent writer of the column "Out of the Gloaming" in your issue of the 18th inst. very properly suggests that the Local Government Audit Deparment should be put on to Government Departments with a view to ferret out how big and small Government officials manage to leave fortunes behind them.

If Government, and, the Departments concerned were to tackle and take up this work as energetically as they do the audit work of the Local Boards, the huge augean stables would be cleaned out and would do credit to Government and enhance its lost prestige.

The Local Audit Department should at the same time, take up the work of auditing big City Municipalities with a view to find out secrets as to how big and small City Municipal Local officers retire with or leave behind fortunes, build, and, own properties in the city, and, suburbs, and in their native places.

BOMBAY'S URGENT NEEDS

From B. H. Daroovala, Advocate.

The public are highly indebted to the Press, for vigorously taking up, one after another, questions of very vital importance, which affect the health of the City. After the Toll Tax, the Butter Adulteration question, is occupying the mind of the public, mainly due to the crusade carried on by Bombay's leading paper. I shall make an humble endeavour to enumerate below, a few of the numerous 'urgent wants' of the city.

To ensure a good and healthy supply of milk, the Health Department as a rule, test the milk on receipt of a formal complaint, by buying a specimen quantity from the vendors. Such is not the case in testing the purity of "ghee." The Municipality exact a prohibitive fee of Rs. 5 for testing a specimen. No man can afford to pay Rs. 5 after every tin of Ghee, which he consumes. The rule therefore must be amended, and the fees be reduced to one rupee only, a sum within the reach of a man of ordinary means.

To make adulteration of milk, butter, ghee, well-nigh impossible and unprofitable, the Courts should expedite these cases, and uniformly award the maximum penalty in law. On the other hand the Municipality should not relax their efforts in bringing the delinquents to book.

Some easy test must also be evolved to detect adulteration in Toddy. The drink as sold in Bombay, is a sort of poison.

Another pressing need, is to relieve traffic congestion and avoid nasty motor accidents. For that purpose the new Reclaimation Road, from Charni Road to Churchgate, should be immediately opened up by the Municipality, after completing bright overhead lighting arrangements.

The Commissioner of Police, should introduce One Way traffic, in congested areas, such as The First Marine Lane, and the Carnegie Road, near The Indian Marine Batallion Camp, and at the junction of Medows Street and Hummum Street, Fort, and at other places.

The road at the Carnac Bunder Ferry Wharf, should be properly maintained and widened by shifting the existing Port Trust Railings, and encroaching on the open space, which is not very essential, looking to the numerous sheds, for storing packages and affording necessary shelter from sun and rain. The Port Trust need not convert the Ferry Wharf into another Mole.

The question of the Beggars Nuisance, which is growing apace, should be boldly tackled, or at least checked, as these eternal pests refuse to allow us a moment's peace, either it be in the city, trams, trains or at every possible evening resorts, particularly at the Apollo Bunder, the Reclamation, the Band Stand or the Cuffe-parade. The public would not mind paying an extra Beggars-toll, for the return of some peace of mind, that it will enjoy.

The Municipality or some charitably inclined citizens, should provide a few more benches, at places where the public resort for a little fresh air, in the evening.

A radical change in our present school and college education, is long overdue. The high standard of school and college fees, in spite of the prevalence of pre-war rates, in food and other necessities of life, except rents, require to be revised, and the too frequent change of costly text-books in schools must be regulated to suit the pockets of parents. Education must be within the reach of the poor and the wealthy alike, and the State must aid. Phpsical and moral education, which go to build the character of our boys and girls should be made compulsory.

RESERVE BANK SHOULD ACT AS BANKERS' BANK

Imperial Bank Must Not Be Its Sole Agent

Davar Suggests Distribution Of Agency Work To Help Jt. Stock Banks

Before a large and distinguished gathering Principal Sorab R. Davar delivered an interesting lecture on "India's Banking Problem with special reference to the contemplated Reserve Bank," in the Blavatsky Lodge, on Thursday evening. The lecture was delivered under the joint auspices of the Muslim Students' Union and the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society. Mr. Manu Subedar, presided.

Referring to the history of the Indian Banking, Principal Davar said:

When we talk about our problem of Indian Banking, we are unconsciously led to think or believe that we are tackling something which is new to this country. The existence of this state of mind is due to the fact that the present generation, as well as the generation or two that have passed away, have been habituated in seeing the predominating control of this branch of our activity in the hands of non-Indians and Foreigners. No doubt we are occasionally reminded by our indeginous bankers, shroffs and others of the fact that native Indian banking is still existing and in a force to be reckoned with in the financial economy of this country. In order to appreciate the problem at present before us, viz., the establishment of Reserve Bank and the part which the Imperial Bank, the Exchange Banks and the Indian Joint Stock Banks shall have to play in the economic life of our country, it is best that we refresh our memory briefly as to our recent banking history.

MEN WHO MADE BANKING.

If we were to peruse the history of this group of bankers who are the children of this country we are surprised to find that, at what appears to be a very recent date in our history, this class of bankers were the only predominent force in the financial world of our country and the foreign bankers were unknown. There wars e.g. Manekchand in the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb who led the banking group of the day and in appreciation of whose talents the Emperor conferred the title of "Sheth." This house developed later with the result that Emperor Farrukhshiar conferred on the successor of Sheth Manekchand the title of "Jagathseth," i.e., the banker of the world. This house of Jagathseth occupied the same position in India for a long period as that occupied by the house of Rothschilds in Europe during their best days. We can take reasonable pride in further asserting that both the members of the house of Jagathseth and Rothschilds were men of Oriental origin. If we go earlier we find even in the ancient history of India right up to the very period, say between 2000 and 1400 B.C. records of banking transactions. The Jain bankers are said to have built those famous Dilwara on Mount Abu somewhere between 1197 and 1247 A.D. Even the famous French traveller Tavernier writes in the 17th century very highly of Indian bankers he came across in India and compared the bankers of Europe at the time as mere apprentices to these Indian bankers.

BANKERS TO E. I. COMPANY.

The house of Jagathseth were for a long period bankers to the British and Lord Clive is said to have entertained Jagathseth at an enormous expense. Even the Nawabs of Oudh and the Peshwas were their clients.

Unfortunately on the break up of the Moghul Empire and the anarchical condition and fratricidal wars which followed, the house of Jagathseth was wiped out. It is said that the head of this house was thrown into the Ganges and his property confiscated by Mirjaffer at his defeat by the British, because Jagathseth happened to be the banker of the East India Company also. The British Government of the day finding that they must have some other financial house or houses began to develop British banking with the result that banks were established in India from time to time. In old days the house of Jagathseth and other indeginous bankers collected revenue and acted as the treasurer of the East India Company. Its place had to be taken up by a special bank established by the British.

ORIGIN OF IMPERIAL BANK.

Among the banks that ultimately emerged from this rebuilding of the banking system and the destruction of the house of Jagathseth, were the Presidency Banks through whose amalgamation our present Imperial Bank of India was created as well as the present Exchange Banks some of whom were specially incorporated in England to do business in the colonies including India. Others gradually came in as soon as they found that India offered an excellent opportunity for banking business.

RESERVE BANK PROPOSAL.

When therefore we consider this most difficult problem of building up a scheme for a Reserve Bank we cannot possibly lose sight of a few more most important factors in which we are most interested. It is our intention and determination, I submit, that our Indian Joint Stock Banks should not only flourish and expand, but that a larger number of Joint Stock Banks should be encouraged to come on the scene and take charge of the countries finance. It cannot be denied that only Indian bankers and bank directors can appreciate the difficulties and the wants of Indian commerce and industry to their best. The establishment of the Reserve Bank brings forward a problem of general importance apart from the details as to the structure of the bank, viz. how will its existence affect the expansion of Joint Stock Banking in this country. We undoubtedly desire and the general public are no doubt rightly under the impression that the advent of a Central Reserve Bank would conduce to the strengthening of our existing Joint Stock Banks through the assistance it will give to them in various directions. That impression can be crystallised into fact, only if proper precautions are taken in the formulation of the constitution under which the Reserve Bank is to function.

FUTURE FF JT. STOCK BANKS.

For example, we have our Imperial Bank with a large capital of about 11 crores of rupees who will be released from the obligations of acting as Government Treasurers, Government Bankers, etc., and will be left free to indulge in commercial banking unrestricted. This, of course, cannot be prevented under the circumstances, but the problem that presents to us is how will that factor react on the expansion of Indian Joint Stock Banks. The question that naturally occurs to us is whether the existing joint stock banks that have in spite of all competition and disadvantages of outside bankers, particularly the Exchange Banks, have flourished so well, will be injuriously affected by it. The answer to that question will largely depend upon the privileges or concessions which are to be conferred on the Imperial Bank after the establishment of the Reserve Bank.

If anything like the 3 crores of rupees which were under the last arrangement to be left at the Imperial Bank without interest it would be a heavy handicap to Indian banks. If it is to act as the sole agent of the Reserve Bank at various places, it will acquire a prestige which might be very injurious to the other Joint Stock Indian Banks. The remedy should be that either the Reserve Bank itself should establish its own branches at important locations, and a larger number of them than was contemplated under the last Act, and thus obviate the necessity of having agents. If that cannot be done, then, the work as agents of the Reserve Bank should be distributed equitably among all our purely Indian joint stock banks, including the Imperial Bank, of course. This will not be very difficult, because the Reserve Bank is to act as the bankers' bank and will select a certain number of banks which will gain recognition under the title of "scheduled banks". If these 'scheduled banks' claim to share the privileges that are at present enjoyed by the Imperial Bank of acting as agents of the Reserve Bank, and through them performing various functions that claim cannot justly be resisted, e.g. the Government balances should either not at all be left at the Imperial Bank without interest or by some arrangement a portion of this balance may be allowed to be distributed free of interest among the "scheduled banks". Personally, I should prefer that no Government balances should be left without interest with any bank. The importance of the distribution of the functions of agents of the Reserve Bank, in case the Reserve Bank is not to open out branches in larger number of locations that was contemplated last, would be seen from the fact that if these functions were to be assigned solely to the Imperial Bank, the latter through its prestige so acquired would continue to receive current account deposits without interest, and thereby with the assistance of this prestige even in the absence of any special privilege or anything like a large sum belonging to the Government being kept with it without interest, will be able to under-quote the joint stock banks.

It was pointed out by one of the witnesses who was a manager of a local joint stock bank in the course of his evidence before the Royal Commission that the Imperial Bank was doing business below what he called the 'banking cost' and the discount rate for hundies during a certain period, he pointed out, was lower by 1 to 1/2 per cent under the bank rate, i.e., the rate at which the Imperial Bank itself was prepared to lend money to other banks against Government of India Securities. This is only one one simple illustration given by me in order to make the public not accustomed to banking transactions realise what is feared by the Indian Joint Stock Banks in this connection. This very same witness pointed out that owing to the prestige of Imperial Bank as the Government's banker, it had a very large current account private deposits so much so that the Government deposits though large enough amounted to only 10 per cent of these private deposits. Added to this fact that the Indian Joint Stock Banks were paying somewhere near 2 per cent interest on current account deposits whereas the Imperial Bank paid nothing and the most disadvantageous position into which our Indian Joint Stock Banks are placed will be clear.

BANKER'S BANK

As you are no doubt aware, the functions of a Central Reserve Bank are to regulate the output of paper currency, to hold Government balances and reserves of other banks, to contract and expand currency with a view to maintain stability of prices and if necessary exchanges, to provide emergency credit in times of crisis in the financial market and thus to help the money market in general in maintaining its sound position. It is not expected to do any commercial transaction with the public, but acts as a bankers' bank for performing such functions as discounting of bills, presenting for bank endorsement, etc. The Central Banking Commission laid down that though ordinarily they should not compete with commercial banks for profit they may be permitted to operate upon the market with the dominent intention of making their policy felt whenever necessary. We have seen the four conditions precedent which were laid down by the Government to the establishment of such a bank, but considering that steps are being taken in England

(Continued On Page 8.)

The 26th Annual meeting of the dramatists, authors and actors, was held on Friday last under the presidency of Mr. Bangaonkar, Editor of "Udaya," a leading vernacular paper of Varhad, (U. P.)

STERLING LOOKS UP

American Cotton Steady, London Silver Quiet

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 22, 11-0 p.m.

Gilt-edged securities ruled firm and steady to-day in London. 3-1/2 per cent Indian sterling loan was quoted unchanged at £89-1/4.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened at a rise of four to five points on reports of excessive heat over the American cotton belt. Later on, prices declined and closed at a rise of 2 points owing to the improvement of sterling exchange.

The New York market opened at a rise of 7 points and was quoted 8 points higher at the time of the Liverpool close.

In the London silver market American operators were sellers and buyers were holding back.

The market closed as under:—

Spot Silver	19
Different	—1/16
Forward Silver	19-1/16
Difference	—1/16

Prices in the local market were as under:—

Ready Silver	57	8	0
Ashad Silver	57	8	0
Shravan Silver	58	1	0
Ashad Gold	30	3	3
Shravan Gold	30	3	3

Dollar-Sterling cross-rate was quoted at 4.22-1/8.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 22.

Previous closing	4.16¼
To-day's opening	4.16-5/8
To-day's closing	4.24

T T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 22.

Previous closing	4.17¾
Today's closing	4.23¾

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JULY.

New York, June 22.

Previous closing	9.27
To-day's opening	9.31
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	9.21
Difference	—.06

BROACH EXPECTATION

July/August	203
April/May 1934	222

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

Liverpool, June 22.

Previous closing	5.92
To-day's opening	5.95
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	5.94
Difference	+.02

FRANC RATE.

Paris June 22.

To-day's opening	86-11/32
Previous closing	86-11/32
To-day's closing	86-3/16

Loan rate is 80.

CO-ORDINATE RAIL-ROAD TRANSPORT

(Continued From Pape 6)

tional point of view.

Honest and fair competition never does any harm to any industry. On the contrary it puts the industry on its mettle. The long practical monopoly the Railways have enjoyed—the competition of carts, camels and Vanzaras is too limited—have made them too self-content and sluggish. They must try to set their house in order and besides offering more facilities to the public, introduce operating economies in all directions.

DANGEROUS ROADS.

The Road transport is not yet properly organised. The trade is in the hands of badly equipped individuals without proper finance. Government supervision is practically absent and the safety of passengers often received scant attention. This is deplorable. Roads are often mere cart tracks and any intelligent person can see that driving of over-crowded and rusty buses over such tracks cannot be anything, but dangerous. But this is what happens. The District Boards and Local Governments should first set about improving and making new roads.

This would not only result in fewer accidents on the road, but also protect Railways from the unhealthy competition of buses run by people on a starvation basis. By levying a substantial fee from road-users in the shape of license-fee a Local Government will reap a rich harvest which must be ear-marked for further and better road-building. The vehicles also should be carefully examined to see if they are roadworthy not only by the Police authorities, but also by Engineers ones.

TOO MANY COOKS.

The great bane of our country is multiplicity of control. The Railways operating in our country are under diverse administrations,—State control, Company and Indian State management. Some of the Kathiawad princes do not even employ qualified Managers or Agents, but run their own system. The result can better be imagined than described. There is unnecessary distinction between "Home" and "Foreign" Railways and unhealthy struggle to capture traffic. Each administration seeks its own good, indifferent to the needs of the country as a whole as well as of trade and industry. It is a well-known fact that due to the indifference of the Railway authorities, Bengal and Bihar coal cannot compete at Bombay and Ahmedabad with foreign coal imported from a distance of 6,000 miles. A basic Indian industry has thus to suffer.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION.

The remedy lies in the establishment of a Ministry of Transport presided over by an elected member of the Central Legislature. The Ministry should have control over all forms of transportation (1) Railways, (2) Roads, (3) Rivers and Canals (4) Airways.

Its main function should be to co-ordinate the different branches, prevent unhealthy and unfair competition and to regulate the whole in such a manner as to serve the country and the nation most efficiently. Industrial development should be the object to be kept in view. Transport is the prime necessity of industry in modern times and the proper regulation of its facilities can often mar or make an industry.

It is a well-known fact that at present Railway rates are so arranged that imported goods reach inland places very cheaply from the port, while the rates between inland towns are kept at a high level. The Railway charges for imported piece-goods between Bombay and Madras hinterland are lower than between Sholapur and the same places. Thus the foreigner gains at the expense of the children of the soil. Under the proposed arrangement, such things will disappear. The present Railway Board is attempting to rectify such defects, but its actions have not yet borne fruit.

POLITICIANS AND EXPERTS.

The Minister should be helped by an Advisory Board of about seven members, representing experts in different branches and industrial interests.

The Board should meet at least four times a year and oftener if necessary. One member of the Board should be a representative of the dominant party in the Central Legislature. The Board should lay down general principles and policies. It should not interfere in the daily administrative work of the Minister. The members need not be full-time officers, but should be like Company Directors. They should in addition to the travelling expenses be paid rupees one hundred per day during the Board Meeting. Every year one member must retire by rotation. Thus ensuring new blood without any sudden break in policy. A sense of responsibility will also soon breed.

NEHRU TO BE FREED

U. P. Govt. Collecting Information If Politicals Behaved Themselves

ALLAHABAD, June 22.

According to local rumours the Government are collecting information about the sentences and character of the political prisoners, and there is possibility of several releases being ordered in the case of prisoners who have served more than half of their terms of imprisonment.

It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is likely to be released sometime in August next.

Mr. Hutchinson, an accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, having furnished surety, has been released.—A.P.

SHOLAPUR POLICE ARREST BOY

Alleged Stealing Of Insured Parcel

SHOLAPUR, June 22.

A boy aged 18 has been arrested by the Sholapur Police on a charge of theft of an insured parcel of the value of Rs. 100 from a postman's bag. A policeman who saw the boy going in a suspicious manner with something hidden under his garments challenged him and found the parcel in his possession. Immediately the policeman took the boy to the Sub-Inspector who arrested him.—A.P

SIR HENRY BIRKIN, PASSES AWAY

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 22.

The death has occurred of Sir Henry Birkin. He was seriously ill since May 29, when blood infection developed following the burning of an arm during Tripoli Grand Prix.

SEPARATION OF SIND

Muslim Move To Counteract Hindu Opposition In London

MAJID DISSOCIATES

Says Re-opening Of Communal Question Will Shove Wider Issues To Background

KARACHI, June 22.

An emergent meeting of the Working Committee of the Sind Azad Conference which was held yesterday considered the question sending a delegation to England for counteracting propaganda of Professor Chablani and other anti-separationists. Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto presided and Jahi Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A., Shaik Abdul Majid, M.L.C. President, Central Khilafat Committee, Khan Bahadur Allabux, Khan Bahadur Khuhro Syed Miran Mohamed Shah, M.L.C., and other prominent Moslems attended the conference. It is reported that Mr. Majid was strongly opposed to submitting any evidence before the Joint Committee on Sind Separation question or any other question relating to the Premier's Communal Award, but it was decided by a majority to depute Khan Bahadur Khuhro, or in case of his inability to proceed to England, a Committee of three persons was appointed with direction to select another person who should proceed by the earliest boat.

MR. MAJID'S VIEW POINT.

Explaining his position Mr. Majid said that he was opposed to reopening the communal question including the Sind Separation question before the Joint Committee because by doing so constitutional issues would be thrown into the background. The Premier's Award was unalterable unless communities affected thereby came to certain mutual understanding and unanimously demanded modification of the award. Since no such agreement has been reached Muslims should oppose with one voice reopening of all the questions that had been finally settled by the award.—A. P.

WIFE AND CHILDREN ON CHARCOAL HEAP

(Continued from Page 1.)

both the children. When all the three were dead, it is further alleged that Misra put the bodies of his wife and children on the charcoal heap and poured kerosene oil over it. He also sprinkled oil all round and set fire to it and coolly went out.

It is surmised, that if the fire had not been noticed at 11 p.m. by any of the neighbours, Misra would probably have left for Dwarka and none would have been the wiser for it but unfortunately for him the fire was noticed, even while he was near the building. What prompted the man to remain near the building even after the fire was detected is known but when people were trying to raise cries and get help to put out the fire, he was standing aloof without taking any part in it. Till he was questioned by the police, he kept mum and even when questioned he did not give them proper answers.

It appears that Misra has made a statement to the Police in which he has made a part confession of his guilt. The Police are making further inquiries and further surprising revelations are expected.

The case is being investigated by Superintendent Farrent, Inspector Sindhe and Sub-Inspector Bhosle of the Bombay Suburban Police.

HOW INFECTION IS CAUGHT
&
HOW IT IS SPREAD
FOR COUGH
LYNSOLA
FOR COLD
THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY
for Irritation of the Throat, Congestion of the Lungs and Cold in the Chest.
LYNSOLA TOUCHES THE TICKLE.
dissolves gathered phlegm, soothes sore spots and restores healthy breathing.
SWEET × SAFE × SURE.
MADON SONS & CO.
BOMBAY.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

DAVAR VOTES FOR SHAREHOLDERS' BANK

(Continued From Page 7.)

at present by the delegates invited to consider the question of the establishment of a Reserve Bank, we can assume that the Government thinks that most of these conditions, if no all, are either fulfilled or are very near fulfilment. Thus whether we agree with the importance of these conditions precedent or not, we need not criticise them under the circumstances. We may take it that there will be ample gold reserve and gold securities to be handed over to the Reserve Bank. The Economic Conference which is at present sitting has already recommended gold reserve of only 25 per cent. due to no doubt the scarcity of gold compared to the universal demand for this yellow metal as reserve against notes as well as for meeting the liabilities of nations which cannot be settled or adjusted through the transference of goods or commodities.

FUTURE OF SILVER.

I am also very happy to see the question of re-introducing silver into the monetary economy of the world as it is again coming to the forefront and is being seriously taken in hand. With a powerful champion in America, the world's creditor, the position of silver as a monetary standard of value has considerably improved. We have a very large stock of silver burried among our 350 million population, poor though they may be, in form of ornaments, pots and pans. If the white metal were to improve in its market price, we are bound to get a proportionate share in the profits. In fact, the advocates of silver have made this one of the grounds for urging the re-consideration of the position of silver in the world's standard of value because they urge that the purchase power of India and China two of the largest powers would improve, and the industries would thus find an excellent market in these countries. Being Europeans they naturally looked at it from their own selfish stand point. We may look at it also from the same angle of vision and cannot deny that the increase of the value of silver is bound to improve our position, as far as national prosperity goes.

MANAGED CURRENCY.

There are no doubt advocates of what they call the 'managed currency' who want no metalic reserves whatsoever. We can, however, afford to ignore that branch of argument in view of the fact that the world is not inclined towards that form of currency and insists upon a metalic basis.

CENTRAL BOARD

The success of the Reserve Bank, as well as the financial wellbeing of this country will entirely depend upon the constitution of the Central Board. There should be, I submit, not only experts but these experts should be able to look at the problem of India from the standpoint of India. They should be able to go into the feelings and sentiments and habits and thought of the country and to sympathise with the aspiration of India to build up a first class structure of Indian Banks. If selection is then made of men of that calibre and patriotism, we all would be quite happy only. No doubt the States will play an important part in connection with the selection of this Central Board of the Reserve Bank, but the system must be so arranged as to guarantee indepen dent men being appointed on the Board. There should be also representatives of industries and commerce, as well as experts in banking and exchange. These representatives of industry and commerce should be selected from a panel of men who have been elected by established commercial and industrial associations and Chambers of Commerce. In the selection of the Central Board or directorate also a good proportion should be representatives of the business community. In case the Reserve Bank is to be a shareholders bank the shareholders should be given certain power for electing a small number of their own directors.

SHAREHOLDERS OR STATE BANK

I have already expressed my views and I have advocated strongly the establishment of the Reserve Bank as a shareholders bank. I am fortified in that opinion by the fact that in almost all the leading countries of the world the Central Banks are shareholders banks. The fear that the shareholders may use their power wrongly is unfounded, because in Central Banks, these powers of shareholders are very restricted by the constitution, but they are sufficiently elastic to be used for the good of banking. A State Bank that is to say a bank whose capital is either subscribed for by State or whose credit is guaranteed by the State virtually becomes a governmental institution which is hardly desirable in this country where the Domtnion Government is still far off.

On the question, however, of the directors being elected by the members of the Legislatures, there is no doubt considerable difference of opinion, but I think that not much harm will be done if a small number are allowed to be so elected under our present constitution or the constitution as reflected by the White Paper because the constitution which India has or will get will not party politics as powerful as in England. The objection to a person being, elected or nominated from any of the Boards Central or Provincial of the Reserve Bank for the simple reason that he happens to be a member of the Assembly or Council was in my opinion untenable. Because we are aware that our best commercial and industrial experts as well as economists are usually members of these legislative bodies and to deprive the country of their service on their being members of the legislature concerned seems to be undesirable and unnecessary.

LABOUR LEADERS ARRESTED

The workers of the Indian Mill came out on strike as a result of the arrests of 5 workers in connection with the incident which took place in the mill a few days ago. They formed a Strike Committee which handed over the strike to the Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union after formulatng the following demands: (1) unconditional withdrawal of the prosecutions, (2) abolition of the system of returning cloth to the weaver on the pretext that it is spoilt; (3) abolition of the fines levied on the workers for being absent on declared holidays, (4) other fines to be abolished etc.

A meeting of the strikers was then held and was addressed by Union leaders. The meeting subsequently formed itself into a procession which marched along Hindustan and Simplex mills, towards the Kaisar-i-Hind Mill. As it approached the New Great Eastern Mill it was dispersed by the Police.

Mr. R. D. Bharadwaj general secretary B. B. and C. I. Rly. Employees Union and Mr. Khanderao Desai, secretary of the Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union were arrested.

In the evening a meeting of the workers was held and the workers resolved to be firm till the demands were granted.

The night workers also have come out on strike.

TEMPLES AND WELLS OPENED TO HARIJANS

MUZAFFARPUR, June 20.

Firty-six wells and eight temples were thrown open to the Harijans in the district of Muzaffarpur, and the members of about 100 Harijans families received clothes from the Muzaffarpur Anti-Untouchability League during the period of Mr. Gandhi's fast.—A. P.

NERVOUS LANDHOLDERS

Fear Possibility Of Revision Of Permanent Settlement

BURDWAN'S STAND

Wants Electoral Colleges For Zamindars For Provincial Lower Houses

LONDON, June 22.

Dissatisfaction regarding the representation in the legislatures and fears of the possibility of re-opening the Permanent Settlement were voiced in yesterday's sitting of the Joint Select Committee when a memoranda on behalf of the All-India Landholders Association was handed in as also the Associations of Bengal, Bihar, Madras, Orissa, and Agra Zemindars, Oudh Talukdars and British-Indian Association. The memoranda generally stressed the importance of landholders of social, political and economic spheres. It urged safeguarding of permanent settlement under the Constitution Act, asked for guarantee of property rights and pressed for increased representation in all legislatures.

ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

Maharajah Burdwan who was an ordinary spokesman, also handed in his own memorandum, advocating electoral colleges for landholders' representatives in provincial lower houses and suggesting that hereditary titleholders should be entitled to sit in provincial upper houses.

Orissa landholders who were represented by Raja of Khallikote urged a number of modifications form of indirect popular election form of indirect popular election of states representatives, transfer of army within fifty years and recruiment of all communities to it and bicamera; legislature in Orissa. The last-mention claim was also made for Madras by the Madras Association.

CONDITIONAL ACCEPTANCE

It appeared from the cross-examination that the landholders were desirous of working the reforms provided their rights were guaranteed and they favoured the transfer of law and order. Maharajah Burdwan expressed the opinion that failure to make the transfer in Bengal would be a mistake though he thought that terrorism justified special powers for Governor. Mr. Jayakar inquired if Maharajah Burdwan was of the opinion that an Indian Minister would be competent to deal with disturbances. Maharajah Burdwan concurred: "So long as he was alive and not bombed."

Mr. E F Craddock inquired if transfer would accord the landholders the same protection as hitherto. Maharajah Burdwan said that he was quite prepared to take the risk while Raja of Mehdi (an Oud Talukdars) said that unless the transfer was made the position would be more difficult.

LANDHOLDERS' CONCERN.

Arising from the question of law and order Sir T. B. Sapru questioned witnesses on their attitude towarsd central responsibility. Moharajah of Burdwan explained that landholders were primarily interested in provinces but he believed that all agreed that the Federal scheme should be evolved and some transfer to central responsibility should be simultaneous with the introduction of new reforms and later told Marquess Zetland that he believed risk of provincial autonomy was greater thon some degree of central responsibility.

Emphasis was laid on the importance attached to permanent Settlement owing to the principle involved therein. Maharapah of Burdwan declared Zamindars regarded it as sacrosanct as the scrap of paper wherefor Britain entered the War in 1914 He denied that the landholders enjoyed large incomes under it. He told Sir H A. Ghuznavi after paying land revenue and various cesses little remained. "I pay 15 per cent my collection in land revenue. Nobody in the World pays that."

INCREASED REPRESENTATION.

Reference was made to the possibility of upsetting the balance of the Communal Award if any increased representotion were conceded. Witnesses generally emphasised the freedom of their associations from comanunal considerations and said that any way, it was possible to arrange circumvent difficulty. Sir A. H. Ghuznavi suggested only one Moslem Zemindar had been elected by the Bengal landholders' constituency in the last twelve years. Mahorojah of Burdwan agreed it might be so, but he was not prepared to bring in the communal question.

Towards the close of the sitting Kumar Rajah Venkatagiri presented a memorondum on behalf of the South Indian Liberal Federation which generally approved the White Paper but suggested modifications mainly with a view to bringing out the reality of the responsibility.—Reuter.

FIRST CLASS CRICKET RESULTS

Yorks Beat Warwickshire

(Special Cable)

LONDON, June 22

Following are the results of First Class Cricket matches which commenced yesterday:—

Essex vs Kent—Essex won by eight wickets. Kent 129 and 110 (Nichols seven for 52). Essex 203 (Pearce 56 Watt four for 63). Freeman five for 73) and 37 for two.

Sussex vs Oxford University—Sussex won by 34 runs. Sussex 89 and 129 (Owen Smith three for 29 Melville three for 20). Oxford 95 and 89. (Tate six for 25).

Yorkshire vs Warwickshire:—Yorks won by an innings and 65 runs. Yorks 229. Warwickshire 63 (Macaulay four for 36. Verity four for 18) and following on 101 (Verity five for 25 Macaulay five for 33).

AUTUMN SESSION OF ASSEMBLY

Government Resist. Postponement

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 22.

An attempt at postponing the Autumn Session of the Assembly engineered by a handful of those members who are now in London in connection with the Joint Select Committee and allied Conferences, has been stoutly resisted by the Government of India, who have turned down the suggestion.

There are sixteen members of the Assembly in connection with the Joint Committee and Conferences, and more than half a dozen others, have proceeded there to appear as witnesses or advocates of particular causes.

It was suggested by some of them that, in view of the absence of such a large number of members, the Autumn Session be put off till November. Their main argument was that, such matters as the proposed transfer of Aden to the British Government are to come up for vote, and it is important that the members who have gone to London on a public mission, should not be deprived of the opportunity of being present to take part in these discussions.

The representation was duly forwarded through the influential agency of Whitehall. But here it was argued 'per contra' that the majority members connected with the Reserve Bank and Railway Board discussions should be able to return by the end of July.

Sir George Schuster has announced that he would be returning from the London conferences in time for the Session which is fixed about August 22.

Further according to official information here the Joint Committee itself is expected to finish work by the end of July, so that the Indian wing of that committee might return to India in time for attendance during the greater part of the autumn session, unless of course some of them prefer a holiday on the Continent.

As regards Aden it is held in official circles that the point at issue is not so much the collective vote of the House as the arguments made in the course of the debate which would be forwarded to His Majesty's Government for consideration.

The transfer of Aden appears to be a settled fact.

A further reason for calling the autumn session is that the Cotton Tariff Protection Act requires to be passed before the beginning of October.

IDENTITY OF DEAD SPANISH AIRMAN

LONDON, June 22.

The dead Spanish airman is Collart.

Barberan is in a comatose condition.

The machine fell into a ravine in the Malinche mountain from a height of 1100 feet.—Reuter.

AMATEUR GOLF TITLE

Nash Gives Magnificent Performance

LONDON, June 21.

At Hoylake, the Canadian player Ross Somerville, holder of the American amateur title and John Nash had formidable challengers. Somerville had another victory in the fourth round. He beat J. Walker of Coombe Hill 6 and 5. Nash gave a magnificent performance, beating two Irishmen, the veteran Lionel Munn, yesterday's semi-finalist 4 and 2 in the third round, and John Burke, the Irish Champion for the last three at the nineteenth hole in the fourth round.

George Dunlop (America) beat Alaric De Forest (Royal Ancient) at the nineteenth hole in the 4th round. The only other remaining overseas' challenger, the Spaniard Luis Aranaybarra was beaten by Ripley of Banstead Downs 1 point up in the third round.

Other third round results are:—Cyril Tolley beat T. Manners 2 and 1. James Dawson (Troon) beat Martin Smith, a former champion 1 point up. A. Thompson (Aldeburgh) beat Torrance at the twenty-first hole. Iver Thomas beat Stout, the English champion 2 and 1.

Fourth round players:—Roger Wethered beat Henry Howell (Glamorgan) 3 and 2. Edward Kyle (Singapore) beat Jack McLean (Hayston), one of the favourites by 1 point up.—Reuter's Special.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S TENNIS

Great Britain Defeat Germany After Close Struggle

LONDON, June 21.

At Bournemouth in the International Women's Lawn Tennis, Great Britain beat Germany by 7 matches to 5. The outstanding results are: Miss Dorothy Round beat Fraulin Aussem 8|6, 7|5, 6|1 (?); Fraulein Krahwinkel beat Miss Mary Heeley 7|5, 6|0; Fraulein Krahwinkel beat Miss Round 7|5, 6|1; Fraulein Aussem beat Miss Heeley 8|6, 6|9.—Reuter.

NEWBURY CUP RACE

LONDON, June 22.

The Newbury Summer Cup run at Newbury to-day over a distance of one mile four furlongs resulted as follows:—

Creme Brulee	1
Nitsichin	2
Taj Kasra	3

Fourteen ran. Winner won by two lengths and the same length separated the second and the third.

The following were the starting prices:—

7/1 against Creme Brulee, 100/30 Nitsichin and 9/2 Taj Kasra.—Reuter.

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WILL PROTECTION TO TEXTILE INDUSTRY LOWER PRICES OF CLOTH?

Mr. Kajiji Advises Mill-Owners To Reduce Extravagant Expenditure, And Urges Government To Devise Measures To Protect All Protected Industries

Will the protection given to the Textile industry bring down the prices of cloth? Mr. A. M. Kajiji, President of the Bombay Shareholders' Association, expressing his doubt about the reduction of price, advised mill-owners to put their house in order by reducing extravagant expenditur. such as, commission of profits and sales, besides office allowance, which absorbed a large amount of profits from the mill industry. He also urged Government to devise measures to protect all protected industries against the greedy acts of the managing agents.

In moving the adoption of the quarterly report of the work done by the Managing Committee, before the first quarterly meeting of the Association on Wednesday, he said:

The action of the Government of India in issuing, in the beginning of May last, a 4-per cent. Sterling Loan at 97½ within ten days of the issue of the 3½ per cent. Rupee Loan at 96 has been rightly condemned as a breach of faith on the part of the authorities towards Indian investors. The lesson of the Sterling Loan is of considerable importance in view of the fact that the safeguarding of the financial stability and credit of the Indian Federation has been sought to be made one of the special responsibilities of the Governor-General, under the new constitution. Having regard to the circumstances attending upon the issue of the Loan, one would be justified in asking whether this is the way in which the financial safeguards are to be worked in the interests of India. In my opinion, the issue of the Sterling Loan justifies the grave appresensions of the Indian commercial community in regard to these safeguards and supplies a most cogent argument for financial swaraj for India.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES.

As you are aware the Government of India, after waiting for a long time, imposed additional duties on certain classes of cotton piece-goods with a view to proect the mill industry against the competition resulting from depreciation in the value of the yen. While I welcome this small measure of protection, I may be permitted to observe that it would have proved most useful if it had not been so much delafed. In spite of the fact that repeated representations were made to the Government for further protection, it set on the fence on one excuse or the other with the result that markets became glutted with cheap imports which take considerable time to clear out.

The explanation in the Government Communique that the main reason for delaying action lay in the "expectation of a comparatively early adjustment of internal prices and costs in Japan to the depreciated currency which would render unnecessary further increase of duties of a protective character," does not carry conviction particularly when costs have not risen to any appreciable extent in the countries with depreciated currencies. It is necessary to remind the Government once again that the statutory possession of fiscal powers by the Governor-General has no meaning if they are not exercised with due despatch.

ENQUIRY INTO JAPAN'S METHODS.

Since the imposition of the new duties, Mr. G. D. Birla gave an an interesting interview to the press in the course of which he has stressed the need for an enquiry into the methods of work in Japan and in other countries so as to bring up the Indian industry to the level of other efficient mills in the world. Mr. Birla has further observed that it would be a great tragedy if Indian mills did not "take advantage of the protection already granted and fortify their position to such an extent as to enable them to supply cloth at as cheap a rate as it is done by the Japanese producers."

None would be gladder than our Association at an early fulliment of the splendid sentiments to which Mr. Birla has given expression. There can be no doubt that an investigation about the methods of work carried on in foreign countries, notably Japan, will be of some value to the indigenous industry especially on the technical side. I would however sound a note of warning that any such investigation should not be made an excuse for delaying certain essential reforms in the internal management of the industry which have been pointed out from time to time and which can be put into force without any investigation of the kind referred to by Mr. Birla provided there is the will on the part of the mill agents to do so.

UNITY AMONG JAPANESE INDUSTRIALISTS.

The recent report on economic conditions in Japan prepared by the Commercial Counsellor and the Acting Commercial Secretary to the British Embassy in Tokio bears ample testimony to the unity of purpose and effort among Japan's industrialists. Such unity of purpose and effort is badly needed in the Indian mill industry especially in Bombay. Although the industry in Bombay has been considering for a long time past the need of a co-operative effort in the direction of grouping of mills for specialisation in particular kinds of cloth, joint buying and marketing, it has been noticed that no substantial progress has so far been made in these matters. The same old methods of buying and selling are still in evidence. In my opinion the root cause of the evil lies in the multiple personal interests of managing agents which have blurred their vision to such an extent that nothing is good for the industry if it affects the pockets of the managing agents. There is too much individualism and too little of collectivism. Under the circumstances, no investigation into the methods of work in foreign countries, however scientifically carried out, will do much good unless the whole system of management in India, for which there is no parallel in the whole world, is rationalised in such a way that it can be adjusted to the changing needs and requirements of the industry.

AXIOMATIC.

With regard to Mr. Birla's observations about supplying cloth at as cheap a rate as it is done by the Japanese producers, it is axiomatic that the cheapness of an article depends upon the extent to which costs of its production could be reduced. While there is no doubt that in recent years costs of producing cloth have been reduced in certain directions, yet it is clear that no scheme of costs reduction will be effective and equitable, unless the emoluments of managing agents, both direct and indirect, are also brought within the purview of the prunning knife. I doubt very much whether this is going to be achieved.

GREEDY ACTS OF MANAGING AGENTS.

Indeed, I despair of any substantial progress in this direction, because I find that even in these depressed times a mill has been started the terms of whose managing agents' remuneration show that they are to be paid not only a commission of 6 per cent. on profits but also a commission of 3 per cent. on sales and a further separate office allowance of Rs. 2,000 per month, with a proportionate increment according to the increase in the number of looms over 500. It is my considered opinion that a stage has now been reached when it is imperative for the Government to devise measures to protect all protected industries against the greedy acts of managing agents.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TRADE TALKS.

Considerable uneasiness prevails in the minds of Indian industrialists at the reports emanating from London about discussions between the Representatives of the British and Japanese Governments in regard to future trade relations in the Eastern countries including India. It goes without saying that if any commitments are to be made on behalf of India, Indian commercial and industrial interests ought to share in these trade negotiations. In any negotiations for a new trade agreement, the claims of Indian shipping require to be properly safeguarded. It is a well-known fact that Japan has reserved her coastal trade for the benefit of her nationals. Consequently it is most unfair that her nationals should be allowed to ply their vessels in the Indian coastal waters and, that too, in a manner calculated, as we have seen, to disorganise the coastal shipping trade and put Indian shipping companies to heavy losses.

Mr. Kajiji concluded after making a "final appeal to consolidate their ranks."

Members of the Hind Hanuman Vyayam Shala won a gold medal awarded by the Servants of Untouchables Society, for their fine display of lathi drill at the Damodhar Thackersey Hall on Sunday last.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Mr. Mukunda Lall Defines Its Aims And Demands

Mr. S. Mukunda Lall, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, in the course of a statement to the Press, writes:

The All-India Trade Union Congress is based on hundred per cent. trade-unionism. It works as the vanguard of the Indian working class movement and stands for complete emancipation of the working classes and the masses. The main principles of the platfor provided by the Trade Union Congress at its Madras session are: recognition of trade unions as organs of class-struggle, organisation of workers in a particular industry or trade for defending and advancing their rights and interests, democracy within the Union and provision for the participation of the rank and file in the affairs of the Union, non-affiliation with the Second International or any other foreign organisation, non-acceptance of nominated seats in the Legislature and local bodies and of posts on official commissions and committees, support and active participation in the movement for national independence from the point of view of the working classes, etc.

RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS.

The immediate demands of the Trade Unions are: eight hours working day with an hour's rest; weekly payment of wages; minimum wage, equal wages for equal work without discrimination of colour or sex; one month's leave every year with full pay; unemployment, sickness and oldage insurance and maternity benefits; better housing and healthier conditions of service; establishment of independent workers' committees in factories, shops, etc., abolition of the employment of women and children underground in mines; provision for free and compulsory education; abolition of fines imposed by employers; abolition of the employer's control over private fund; right bear arms and right to strike.

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Soap can never be made of sandalwood oil which is a volatile oil. Soaps can be made only of what are called 'fixed' oils like Cocoanut, Groundnut, etc., or of animal fats. After the soap is made of such oils or fats a few drops of sandalwood oil are added to it and it is called Sandal Soap ! !

Similarly some makers add to the soap a few drops of glycerine and call it Glycerine Soap!!

Most of the so-called Sandal and Glycerine soaps Indian as well as foreign are made of low grade animal fats. All Classes of Godrej's Toilet Soaps are Guaranteed to be made of high class Indian Vegetable Oils.

The well-known French jeweller, Mon. Joseph Pragg, doing business in Bombay and Paris, says:—

'My skin is very sensitive. I have used the best of European and American soaps but I find Godrej's to be better than all those soaps and I am taking Godrej's soap with me to Paris for use while in Europe.'

Major Dickinson, Government Chemical Analyser says:—

'Godrej's soaps are perfect in all respects.'

Appreciative testimonials have been received from persons like Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Annie Besant, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Purshotamdas Thakordas and Sir Fazalbhai Currimbhai.

Cheaper soaps than Godrej's toilet soaps have hitherto not been made anywhere in the world. The comparative high prices of No. 1 and 2 soaps are owing to the addition of extract of benzoine and other substances known for their beneficial effect on the skin.

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Engineering And Textile Section

INDIA'S TEXTILE IMPORTS FALL

Arrivals Of Both Cotton Yarn And Piecegoods In April Register Substantial Decline

According to a report furnished by the Bombay Millowners' Association, the total imports of both cotton yarn and cotton piecegoods show a falling off during the month of April as compared with the imports in March. The imports of cotton yarn totalled 2.3 million pounds as compared with 2.7 million lbs. in March, whereas the imports of piecegoods show a substantial fall from the high figure of 105.8 million yards reached in March to 89.7 million yards in April.

COTTON YARN.

The imports of grey singles yarn totalled 1.4 million lbs. as compared with 1.5 million lbs. in March, of which nearly a million lbs. were of 31s-40s counts. China's share of the trade in this range of counts was 7,22,000 lbs. as against 7,50,000 lbs. in March.

There was a very notable decline in the takings of grey two-fold yarn, which stood at only 78,000 lbs. as compared with 2,-19,000 lbs. in March and 6,00,000 lbs. in February.

The imports of bleached yarn at 3,23,000 lbs. were also slightly lower than the figure for March. England continues to be the chief supplier of this type of yarn.

The imports of coloured yarn during the month at 1,23,000 lbs. were lower by 67,000 lbs. as compared with March.

Mercerised yarn imports totalled 3,51,000 lbs. as compared with 3,81,000 lbs. in March. Practically the whole of this quantity was imported from Japan.

COTTON PIECEGOODS

The total imports of cotton piecegoods during the month amounted to 89.7 million yards as compared with 105.8 million yards in March. The reduction in the imports was distributed over all the principal classifications of cloth imported.

The imports of grey goods totalled 26.6 million yards as compared with 31.3 million yards in March, and were made up of 12 million yards of plain greys and 15 million yards of Dhoties. Japan and the United Kingdom held the trade between them in exactly equal proportions, each sending 13.2 million yards.

The imports of bleached goods at 35.3 million yards were lower by 3.3 million yards as compared with March. The United Kingdom sent 26.2 million yards as against 28.3 million yards in March, while Japan sent 8.4 million yards as against 9.2 million yards in March.

In coloured, printed and dyed goods, imports fell from 33.3 million yards in March to 26.4 million yards in April. There was a shrinkage in Japan's sendings under this heading from 15.2 million yards in March to 10.8 million yards in April; while sendings from the United Kingdom at 15.4 million yards were also lower by 1.3 million yards as compared with March.

The imports of fents totalled 1.4 million yards as compared with 2.5 million yards in March. There was a very substantial fall in the imports from the United States which stood at 1.3 million yards in March, whereas in April they stood at only 5,61,000 yards.

ARTIFICIAL SILK PIECEGOODS

The imports of artificial silk piecegoods remained at practically the same figure of just under 9 million yards, of which no less than 8 million yards came from Japan and consisted almost entirely of pure artificial silk goods.

IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY.

The imports of cotton yarn into Bombay during the month of April showed a rise, but there was a fall in the imports of cotton cloth as compared with the imports during the preceding month.

COTTON YARN.

The total imports of cotton yarn came to 7,31,000 pounds as compared with 5,58,000 lbs. in March. The increase in the total quantity imported was made up of higher imports of grey singles yarn and mercerised yarn. The imports of grey singles yarn totalled 1,51,000 lbs. as compared with 96,000 lbs. in March. Grey folded yarn imports continued to decline: the imports in April totalled 74,000 lbs. as compared with 90,000 lbs. in March and 1,-19,000 lbs. in February. The takings of mercerised yarn rose from 2,65,000 lbs. in March to 3,31,000 lbs. in April, the entire quantity being imported from Japan.

COTTON PIECEGOODS.

The imports of cotton piecegoods into Bombay fell away from 25.2 million yards in March to 21.4 million yards in April. Imports from both the United Kingdom and Japan were less than what they were in the previous month.

PLAIN GREY GOODS.

There was an increase in the imports from 4.6 million yards in March to nearly 5 million yards in April of which Japan sent 3.1 million yards (or 1.1 million yards more than in March), and the United Kingdom, 1.7 million yards (or 7,00,000 yards less than in the previous month).

BORDERED GREY GOODS.

There was a falling off in the imports under this heading from 5,49,000 to 3,99,000 yards.

BLEACHED GOODS.

Imports of this class of goods during the month were only slightly higher than what they were in March. The total of bleached goods imported came to 6.6 million yards of which the United Kingdom sent 4 million yards and Japan just over 2 million yards.

PRINTED GOODS.

There was a substantial fall in the imports under this heading from 7.9 million yards in March to 5.3 million yards in April. Japan's share of the trade was 3.2 million yards, while the United Kingdom's share was just over 2 million yards.

DYED GOODS

The total of dyed goods imported during the month stood at 3.1 million yards, of which no less than 2.8 million yards came from the United Kingdom.

WOVEN COLOURED GOODS.

Out of a total of 5,31,000 yards imported, England sent 4,65,000 yards.

ARTIFICIAL SILK PIECEGOODS

There was only a very slight reduction in the imports of artificial silk piecegoods in April, which stood at 5.4 million yards as compared with 5.8 million yards in March, of which no less than 4.8 million yards were imported from Japan.

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INDIAN COTTON IN LANCASHIRE

Tests Show Yarn Up To 44's Twift And Up To 60's Weft Can Be Spun

Satisfactory experiments have been made by the committee established by the British Board of Trade last year to encourage the greater use of Indian cotton in Lancashire mills.

At a meeting of the committee in Manchester in mail week, under the chairmanship of Sir Richard Hoyle Jackson, it was decided to send a letter to Mr. Richard Bond, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, suggesting that a meeting of the Indian and other export trade sections should be called, at which members of the committee would report on their activities and submit for examination samples of yarn and cloth made from Indian cotton, writes the "Manchester Guardian".

The letter, signed by Sir Richard Jackson, recalls the setting up of the Indian Cotton Inquiry Committee by the Board of Trade as a result of the clause in the Anglo-Indian agreement at the Ottawa Conference whereby this country agreed to cooperate in encouraging a greater use of Indian cotton in the United Kingdom.

It states that the committee decided, in the first place, to find out what was required to make Indian cotton more popular in Lancashire, and if difficulties were found to take steps to remove them.

Six small bales of types of Indian cotton which the Indian Central Cotton Committee wished to have thoroughly tested had been spun, and it is stated: "The committee is pleased with the results in the yarn, some of which has already been woven into cloth. At our last meeting on May 11 we arranged to purchase larger quantities of various types so as to carry out further tests on a commercial scale.

"My committee," the letter adds," "fully realise that although it is their function to arrange the experiments which prove what is possible and point the way it will be for the trade at large to put the fruits of their work to practical result. They therefore wish to keep everybody concerned, and particularly the exporters who would be able to deal with the selling side, fully informed of the progress they are making and the aims they have in view." A meeting of members of the Indian and other export trade sections to be held soon after White-suntide is suggested, when the committee "would attend and make a report on its activities, bringing us samples of yarn and cloth made from Indian cotton which could be examined."

In a statement to the press Sir Richard Jackson said they had been able to spin up to 44's twist and up to 60's weft from the Indian cotton submitted, and the committee were pleased with the results. Forty samples of cloth had been woven in styles which they believed would appeal to a variety of markets. The samples included several standard cloths. If these cloths met with a good demand it would at once be followed by a substantial increase in the amount of Indian cotton used in Lancashire.

BIGGEST DOCK IN WORLD

Can Accommodate 100,000 Ton If World Has One

The construction of the greatest dry dock in the world, built at Southampton for the Southern Railway, at a cost of £2,000,000; was completed in mail week. It will be opened by the King on July 26.

Powerful pumps in a dredger began the flooding of the dock with 75,000,000 gallons of water from the River Test. The flooding will take 70 hours to complete.

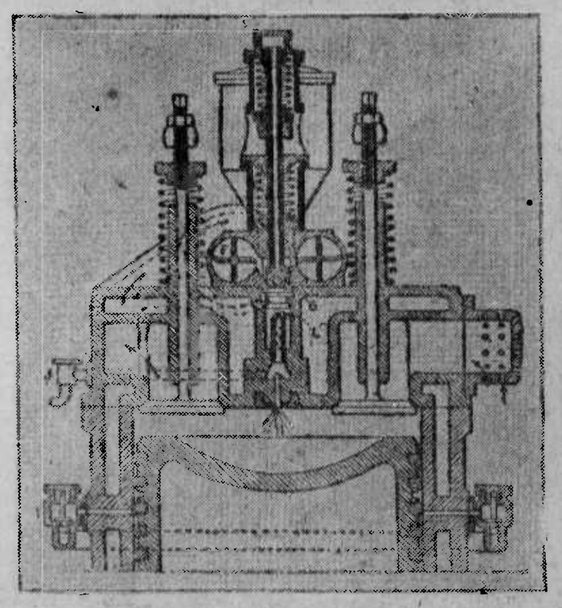
During the construction of the dock 2,000,000 tons of earth and mud were excavated from the site and three-quarters of a million tons of concrete were used to build it.

This great enterprise is only a part of the Southern Railway scheme for extensions to Southampton Docks, and the aggregate cost of all the proposed works is about £12,000,000.

The dock was planned to accommodate the new 70,000-ton Cunarder, "No. 534," now lying unfinished at Clydebank; but it could accommodate a ship of 100,000 tons if the world had one.

The flooding of the dock was necessary to prepare for the fitting of the giant caisson (the gate of the dock), which will be towed from the Tees to Southampton.

Engine Driven With Dust



Cross-Section of Cylinder Head and Fuel-Feeding Mechanism of the Coal Dust Engine.

A new type of engine which does not need liquid fuel, but can be run on dry coaldust, has been demonstrated by Rudolf Pawlikowski, who was associated with Dr. Diesel in the early days of oil-engine constructions, and who continued to experiment with the attractive idea of burning cheap coal in an engine. Instead of spraying oil into the cylinder, very finely powdered coal is blown in, but the action of the engine remains much the same as when oil is used.

The success of the engine, according to H. L. Morrison in Power, is due primarily to the design of the coal-dust fuel valve and to the use of a small charge of oil to insure ignition. In former designs the coal-dust caked and refused to enter the fuel valve. The constant flow of the coal and air mixture along screw conveyors eliminates this.

"One hesitates to predict a wide use of this type of engine," says Mr. Morrison, "but it seems to have obvious advantages, in that either coal or oil can be used, depending upon the price of the two fuels. A standard Diesel can be altered to use coal-dust at a cost ranging from five to ten dollars per horse-power, depending upon the size of the unit.

LOW FUEL COST.

"The internal-combustion engine avoids much of the steam plant's complication, but cheap liquid fuel is not available everywhere. Coal is more widely distributed than petroleum, and usually is much cheaper on a heat-unit basis.

"We have, then, the efficient simply constructed internal-combustion engine using a relative costly fuel and the complicated steam plant whose inefficiency is offset by the use of cheap fuel. It was the combination of the simplicity of the internal-combustion engine and the burning of cheap fuel that set Dr. Diesel upon the research that led to the Diesel oil-burning engine. His first choice, a coal-burning engine, was a failure—not because the idea was wrong, but because of his inability to deliver coal-dust into the cylinder. Efforts to make use of coal-dust directly did not end with Deisel's failure, for both here and abroad experiments have been carried on by a number of investigators.

"Out of this has appeared what impartial engineers declare to be a practical coal-dust engine. The Pawlikowski engine is workable, but the question to be answered is, What is its field of application?

"In plants of small horse-power the cost of fuel is not the large item—the labour cost is the important part of the operating cost, and a reduction of 50 per cent in the fuel cost of a 200-horse-power plant would be not over fifty cents per hour. The gain would not justify the addition of a coal pulverizer and the necessary engine alterations for the overhead on the cost of the change would be more than the fuel savings.

An adaption of the Flettner Rotor to the task of pumping water for irrigation and other farm uses. This photo made on an experimental farm on the outskirts of Berlin, shows a rotor set on top of a 50-foot pole, and used as a pump. With normal wind velocity the rotor-pump will pass 12,500 gallons of water daily.

HYDROGENATION: RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS

By Increasing Command Over Variety And State Of Gases, Oils And Fats, Hydrogenation Provides Extremely Productive Industrial Technique

The usefulness of substances depends on their properties. For some uses solids are more convenient than liquids. The human body needs fat among the substances necessary for nourishment. It can use fat supplied to it in a solid or a liquid form—for example, butter, which is a solid, or olive oil, which is a liquid. Though the state of the fat supplied in food may be largely immaterial to the physiological processes of assimilation, industry and trade may find the solid or the liquid fat more convenient for handling, or in particular circumstances. A solid such as butter may be handled much more conveniently than a liquid fat of equal nourishing power. In fact, butter-making is a process for withdrawing as a solid lump the fat suspended as fine particles in milk. It aims at producing a solid commodity from a liquid raw material.

Similar changes in other forms of food—for instance, fuel for engines—are often convenient. For an automobile engine a liquid fuel is more convenient than a gaseous fuel. Thus processes for concentrating gaseous fuels into liquid fuels may have great industrial value. How can such changes be made

A knowledge of the chemistry of food and fuels is necessary. Substances composed of hydrogen and carbon are very important constituents of food and fuels, because they provide much heat energy when consumed in the body or burnt in a furnace. The hydrogen and carbon combine with oxygen from the air, and both of these reactions are accompanied by the emission of much heat.

SOLID FROM LIQUIDS.

The problem of turning liquid foods and fuels into solids involves the turning of liquid compounds of hydrogen and carbon into solid compounds of hydrogen and carbon. In happens that there are fairly regular connections between the composition of compounds of hydrogen and carbon and their melting-point. In each group of these compounds the melting point of a member is the higher the higher its percentage of hydrogen. Thus a hydrocarbon of low melting point may often be converted into one of high melting-point if it can be persuaded to take more hydrogen into its constitution. The converting of liquid oils into solid fats may often be accomplished by combining them with hydrogen. Gaseos hydrocarbons may often be transformed into liquids by combining them with hydrogen. This process of combining with extra hydrogen is named hydrogenation.

The most famous example of it is probably provided by the Bergius process for obtaining oil from coal. Coal is heated in special retorts and emits large quantities of gas. Hydrogen is forced into the retorts under high pressure. It combines mainly with the gas to produce hydrocarbons that are liquid when the retort is cooled to room temperature. The I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft is said to have produced 300,000 tons of gasolene in 1929 by the Bergius process from far obtained chiefly from brown coal by low-temperature distillation.

FIRST SUCCESSES

Attempts to convert oils into fats by hydrogenation to be made many years ago. Hydrogean was bubbled through oils at a variety of temperatures and pressures, but at first without interesting results. The first successes were achieved by the eminent French chemist Sabatier, who showed that various substances which do not normally combine with hydrogen would combine if certain third substances were present. In 1902 Norman showed that certain specially prepared metallic powders, particularly nickel powders, could facilitate the combination of oils with extra hydrogen. There are many varieties of plant for accomplishing the hydrogenation of oils. In one the oil and the nickel power are mixed and forced as a spray into a metal drum containing an atmosphere of hydrogen at perhaps 700lb. per square inch pressure. The part of the mixture of oil and nickel powder that falls to the bottom of the drum is sucked out and sprayed into the drum again. In this way the original mixture may be sprayed into the hydrogen twelve times in an hour, so that the maximum amount of oil and hydrogen can combine through the medium of the nickel. The function of the nickel in promoting the combination is not yet fully understood, and is an example of the important chemical process of catalysis, in which third substances are used to promote reaction between finally changed themselves.

When completely hydrogenated olive oil turns into a fat that melts at 68deg., c. Castor oil, that solidifies at -10deg c. is turned into a fat melting at 88 deg., c. Whale oil turns into a fat melting at 55 deg. c. Palm kernel oil sets at 23 deg. c., but when hydrogenated melts at 44 deg. c. Hydrogenated cotton-seed, soya bean, and whale oil's are used in margarine manufacture, though not in Britain. Raw whale oil is in itself very unattractive, but hydrogenation transforms it into a hard fat without the disagreeable impurities. According to a German dietary experiment on 250 persons, a diet containing 25 per cent of hydrogenated whale oil preserved them in good health for several weeks.

RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Recently hydrogenation has been used successfully in proceeding a new lubricant. Raw oils of properties not perfectly suitable for lubrication been converted by hydrogenation into heavier oils with more desirable lubricant properties.

Oils and fats have a vast number of uses as foods, fuels, and materials for soap manufacture and innumerable industrial processes. By increasing the command over the variety and state of gases, oils and fats, hydrogenation provides an extremely productive industrial technique. It will be increasingly used in the food and fuel industries. In the future it may even eliminate the coalminer. Instead of sending men with picks and drills down pits, hot high pressure hydrogen will be forced down the shafts. It would convert the seems of solid coal into gas and thence into oil that could be pumped by the surface. The servitude of the world's coalminers would be ended.—"Manchester Guardian."

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COMPETITION

1ST PRIZE	2ND PRIZE	3RD PRIZE	CONSOLATION PRIZES
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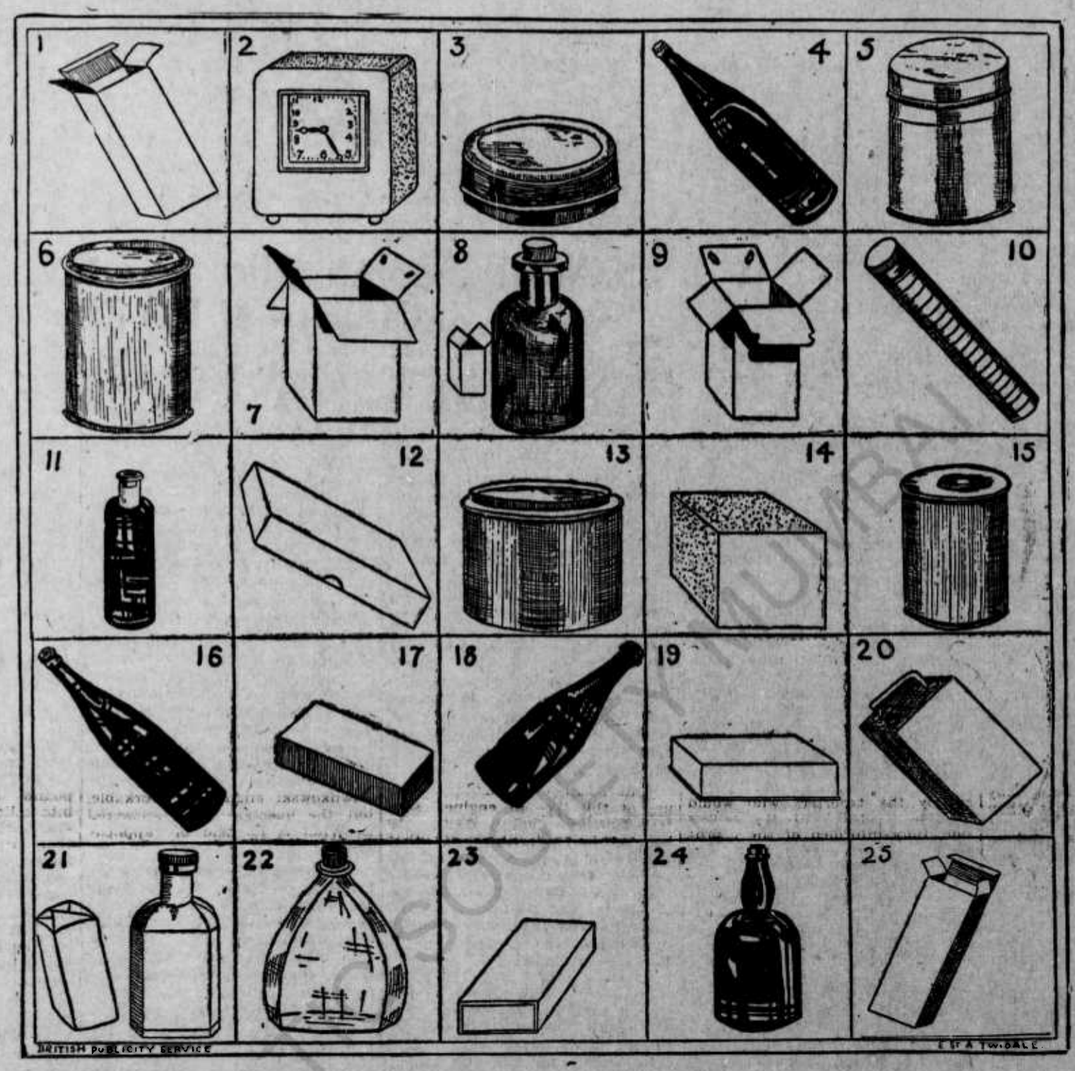

Here is the simplest of all our Competitions. You see illustrated in the margin twenty-five labels of well-known products that are on sale everywhere throughout the country. In the centre you have another twenty-five illustrations of bottles, tins, etc., and to which these labels belong. All you have to do is to select the correct label for the correct bottle or tin. For example, you have a label for Neptune Family Provision. On looking through the illustrations you identify No. 2 as the one to which the label belong. There is also the label on the right hand top corner for Cafiaspirin which belongs to the popular tube (No. 10) for this famous pain remover., you therefore enter the No. 10 against this word as shown on the entry coupon, and that is the correct solution. Simple isn't it? A 500 Rupees is your reward for solving this Competition correctly.

RULES

1. After you have selected the correct labels for the bottles or tins to which you consider they apply, enter the Number of the product in the Coupon provided, against its proper name as shown in the example. Then add your name and address, written clearly.
2. Post your entry, enclosing EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps as entrance fee to **THE LABELS COMPETITION,** POST BOX 706, BOMBAY.
3. Any number of entries may be sent in the same cover, provided a separate EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps is enclosed for each entry. Insufficient Stamps will disqualify the Competitor.
4. All entries must reach this Office not later than the last post on **26th June 1933.** Entries received after this date will not be included and will be declared forfeit.
5. Local competitors may hand in their entries personally at the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.
6. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to divide the prizes amongst the winning Competitors.
7. All Competitors enter the Competition on the distinct understanding that the Management's decision is legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and no correspondence will be entertained.
8. Results will be announced in our issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" on the 3rd July, 1933. This is a Joint Competition appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" simultaneously.

ENTRY COUPON

No.	LABEL.	No.	LABEL.
	POYSHA.		ATOMIDINE.
	MALATTINE SOAP.		COUGH CUTTER.
2	NEPTUNE TIMEPIECE.		GLAXO.
	INDO BALM.		CAMEL INK.
	DILBAHAR SOAP.		"S." BEER.
	WINCARNIS.		ANARKALI CIGARETTE
	COCOGEM.		O.K. TEA.
	AFGHAN SNOW.		DRAKSHASAV.
	Old Smuggler Whisky.		Godrej Sandalwood Soap
	SAPAT LOTION.		501 TOMCO SOAP
	BABY BOOT POLISH.		AGUERINE.
	EAU DE LAVANDE.	10	CAFIASPIRIN.
	FRUITALKO SALINE.		

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

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J2

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1933

Indian Women Demand Equality Of Rights

All India Women's Conference And Women's Association Submit Proposals To Joint Embodying Their Demands

BOMBAY, June 22.

The following memorandum on the status of Indian women in the proposed New Constitution of India has been submitted to the Joint Parliamentary Comittee on behalf of the All-India Women's Conference and Indian Women's Association:—

"After a careful consideration of the proposals embodied in the White Paper with regard to the status and enfranchisement of women in the proposed new constitution of India, we representatives of the All-India Women's Conference, and the Women's Indian Association find that they fall far short of the demands made in our memorandum of August 1931, presented to the second round table conference.

We are still of opinion that only the proposals made in our first memorandum will confer upon women equal political status, but as they have not been accepted on the ground of their supposed impracticability at the present moment, we feel obliged to make the following new proposals:—

NEW PROPOSALS.

(1) We urge that the recognition of the principle of equality between the sexes should find a definite place in the declaration of the Fundamental Rights of Citizenship in the Constitution Act.

(2) We desire to point out that the word "sex" has been omitted from page 29, paragraph 75 of the introduction to the proposals for Indian Constitutional reform, as embodied in the White Paper and it should be inserted.

FRANCHISE AND REPRESENTATION.

(1) Though we feel strongly that adult franchise is the best method of enfranchising men and women, on a basis of equality, we would accept as a temporary measure—until such time as universal adult suffrage can be introduced and we earnestly hope it will not be long before it is introduced—the following system:—

(a) We recommend that for both men and women literacy (ability) to read and write in any language) should be substituted for the higher educational qualifications proposed in the White Paper, for voters in the elections for the Provincial Legislatures and for voters in the election for the Federal Legislatures.

(b) We accept the property qualifications as recommended in the White Paper for eligibility to vote in elections to the Provincial Councils, and we strongly recommend that the property qualification for the provincial franchise be adopted for the federal franchise also.

(c) We strongly disapprove of the proposed special condition under which women may be enfranchised, namely: being the wife or widow of a person possessing the property qualification at present entitling him to vote for the Provincial Legislatures; and we are of opinion that our rights as citizens should not depend on any extraneous factor like marriage. We would, therefore, recommend that in addition to (a) and (b) men and women of 21 years of age and over be enfranchised in all urban areas. The number thus enfranchised would be approximately fourteen millions odd, including those already enfranchised under (a) and (b) in the urban areas. These should vote both for the Provincial and Federal Legislatures.

SPECIAL CONDITION DISAPPROVED.

INDIRECT ELECTION NOT WANTED.

(2) We strongly object to the election of women to the Federal Assembly from the Provincial Legislatures by the indirect system as proposed in the White Paper.

(3) a. We earnestly recommend that men and women should equally be eligible for membership of the Upper House. This should be clearly mentioned as the existing practice does not allow women to stand for the Upper House.

(b) We recommend that property qualification should be supplemented by educational qualifications for the membership of the Upper House.

(4) In the matter of reservation of seats for women, both in the Provincial and Federal Legislatures, we adhere to our demands, and are strongly opposed to any such reservation.

DETRIMENTAL.

(5) We are of opinion that a system of franchise and representation based upon communal electorates and interests as proposed in the White Paper will be highly detrimental to the progress of the Indian people as a whole, and to that of women in particular. We stand united in our demand for a system of joint electorates and in our protest against the Communal Award as it will introduce the poison of communalism into the now united ranks of the women of India.

Raj Kumari Amritkour, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi and Mrs. Shareefah Hamid Ali, will give evidence before the Joint Select Committee on behalf of the above two All-India Women's organisations.

Dr. Muthulakshi has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"I was elected by the All-India Women's Organisations at the Joint Franchise meeting in Bombay on March 25 and 26 to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the question of women's franchise and their status in the future constitution of India. Since then, I have been receiving telegrams and letters from my sisters all over India that I should appear on their behalf to voice their views on that subject.

Though I am personally of opinion that the Indian constitutional problems cannot be solved satisfactorily without the help and co-operation of all parties in the country, especially if that party led by Gandhiji, yet I have accepted the invitation in response to the wishes of my sisters to represent the organised women's point of view before the British public.

Our point of view is that the independent thinking women of India are opposed to communalism in any shape or kind, that women do not seek any safeguards or protection for themselves in the new constitution, that the new constitution should be based on the sound principle of a perfect sex equality and that women cannot free themselves from the shackles of customs and conventions unless their men are free and responsible citizens."—A. P.

DULL CONDITIONS ON LONDON EXCHANGE

Rayon Shares Supported

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 21.

On the Stock Exchange apart from few bright spots, disappointing conditions prevailed, mainly due to the recent upward trend of Wall Street being checked. Internationals specially weakened, but among industrials Rayon share's were supported.

Commodity markets were generally quiet and easier following a break.

With the dollar inclined to strengthem, the market turned quiet, though small gains predominate.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY

"Herald" Splashes Proposed Union

ARCHDUKE OTTO AS KING

Germany Agrees To Mussolini's Proposal

LONDON, June 21.

The "Daily Herald" splashes the proposed union of Austria and Hungary, under Archduke Otto as king.

The newspaper states that the proposal has emanated from Cgr. Mussolini to which Germany has reluctantly agreed. The French Government is hesitant and the Little Entente is solidly opposed.—Reuter.

BARON VON NEURATH LEAVES FOR BERLIN

Youths With Red Banners Make Demonstration

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 21.

A Communist demonstration marked the departure from London, this evening for Berlin of Baron Von Neurath, another German Delegate to the Economic Conference. A number of youths carrying red banners showered leaflets from the roofs of the carriages of a train at Liverpool Street Station, and shouted: "Down with Fascism." "Down with Hitler and his murder gang."

PROGRESS AT RUBBER GROWERS' MEETING

Chances Of International Action Likely

(Special Cable).

AMSTERDAM, June 21.

Satisfactory progress is reported to have been made at a meeting of the Committee of International Association of Rubber-Growers.

Optimistic views are expressed with regard to the chances of joint international action.

WE LIVE IN AGE OF PAINT

Who Leads, Houses Or Faces?

CHICAGO. (By Mail).

Dr. Anspancher, a political scientist and economist said in a lecture here that "lovely and serene old age" went out of style with the arrival of the jazz era. And to prove it he added—'Statistics show that more dye and make-up have been sold in the last few years than have been used for house paint in the whole history of the Republic."—Reuter.

ARMED ROBBERY IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 22.

An armed robbery was committed at about 2-30 in the morning to-day in the centre of the city.

It is stated that dacoits numbering more than three, armed with revolvers, raided the house of an up-country fruit-seller in the College Square, and wounded three inmates including a woman all of whom have been sent to hospital. Details are lacking.—A.P.

CALCUTTA, June 21.

Mr. Chas. A. W. Luke, late officiating superintendent, Rajshahi Central jail, has been allowed special disaability leave for 8 months from 19tr Nofember 1932, and thereafter leave on half average pay for 4 months till 26th November, 1933.

It will be remembered that while out mootoring with his wife and daughter on the road outside the jail compound, Mr. Luke was shot at on the evening of 18th November, 1932, and he received three injuries on the neck and check.—A.P.

HERR HITLER in his characteristic pose.

UNKNOWN WOMAN WHO WAS HACKED TO 47 PIECES

Post-Mortem Reveals Harrowing Details Of Cold-Blooded Crime Committed By Man Who Is Still Untraced

Twentyfour hours of vigilant search by the full compliment of the police force has so far not produced any traces of the culprit or as to who the victim of "jack the ripper" murder was.

The full police force under the direct supervision of Dy. Commissioner Wilkins has been working continuously to get at even a flimsiest clue to work on. But the circumstances appears to be up against them.

The report by Dr. W. Dunan the Police Surgeon on his post-mortem examination of what remained of the victim throws a light on the dastardness of the crime.

DR. NUNAN'S REPORT.

Dr. Nunan reports:—

There are 47 separate pieces, the remains are those of a woman aged between 45 and 50 years and 5'2" height, well nourished, who had never born children, the colour of skin light brown. The lungs, heart, liver, spleen, kidney, stomach and intestines have been removed. The body has been delapidated and dismembered with a heavy cutting weapon such as an axe. The arms have been cut off, the shoulder blades had been hacked from the body. The forearm, the feet and legs had been hacked through at the elbows, the end joints of fingers had been cut off with the exception of the thumb of which an impression has been taken.

The spine had been hacked through completely above the level of the shoulders in the mid back and in the lower section and in completely at three other sides. The left thumb was almost severed from the hand through the web. There was a transverse wound extending across the right palm of its middle. This wound had exposed but not injured the tendons.

JAW BONES SMASHED

"A detailed examination of the skull shows that both the jaw bones have been smashed and that there are no incisions on the skull. Such a wound can be caused by blows of a heavy cutting instrument, such as an axe. The nose had been completely severed and the ears have been cut off with the exception of a small portion of the lower part of the right ear including the lob which was pierced for an earring.

The skin has been removed from the body with the exception of the area at the back of the neck. A part of the chest wall with the hacked ribs attached and the neighbourhood of the left knee joint. The tissues examined are devoid of blood and not decomposed.

All those portions of the body which would decompose early have been removed with the exception of the brain which while retaining its form has become softened and discoloured.

IDENTIFICATION REMOVED.

PARTS AIDING IDENTIFICATION REMOVED.

All those parts which would aid identification have been removed from the body.

The indication point to decapitation of the body in the first instance, as the cause of death, with subsequent devisceration and dismemberment. The wounds on the hands lead me to offer the opinion that they have been sustained in an effort at self-protection; as such wounds are, characteristic.

"WORK OF ONE MAN."

I am asked whether this is the work of one or more individuals. I think that it is more likely to be the work of a single individual who knew something of anatomy; such as a butcher. A medical man would have found it more easy to effect disarticulation than to dismember the body so crudely, but to be dogmatic, is impossible. The fact of the absence of blood in combination with the facts, that all easily discomposing tissues have been removed and that the remains comprised only of bones, muscle, nerves, tendons, blood vessels and ligaments have been protected from the air by an enclosure in a double sack have tended to retard decomposition.

WHEN DEATH TOOK PLACE?

I am of opinion that the removal of all items, tending towards identification, finger ends, ears' lobs, etc. has been systematic. Determination of the time which has elapsed since death has been rendered difficult by the factors indicated and is impossible except within wide limits, but the condition of brain would point to death having been occurred within a week."

INQUEST ON JULY 6.

The police are still investigating not discouraged by lack of even a shadow of a clue, and are hoping to completely unravel the mystery by July 6 when the hearing of the inquest had been fixed.

"PILGRIMAGE" TO BONE SURGEON

Kumar Of Cutch To Be Treated By Sir Herbert Barker

NICE (BY MAIL.)

The Maharaj Kumar of Cutch has come thousands of miles to have a shoulder bone adjusted by Sir Herbert Barker, the famous British manipulative surgeon.

He has arrived from India accompanied by his numerous suite. Sir Herbert has made a special journey from Spain to the Riviera in order to attend the Maharaja whom he treated for an injury to the leg some years ago.—Reuter.

MR. C. E. PITMAN DEAD

LONDON, June 22.

Death has occurred of Mr. C. E. Pitman, the former Director-General, Indian Telegraphs.—Reuter's Special.

(Mr. Charles Edward Pitman, C.I.E., was born in 1845. He joined the Indian Telegraph Department in 1868, and was made Director-General, I.T.D., in 1899. He retired in 1900).

Hitler Now Turns Against His Own Allies

Having Done With Communists And Jews, He Is Determined To Break Up Herr Hugenburg's Fighting Units

BERLIN, June 21.

The suppression of Herr Hugenberg's Nationalist fighting units is interpreted as Herr Hitler being determined to brook no rivalry to his authority or have any competitors or even allies to his army of Brown Shirts.

It is officially stated thatin some of the fighting "rings," 70 per cent. of the members were former Communists, or Marxists, or had belonged to an anti-Fascist organisation.

"RING" MEMBER SHOT DEAD.

Operations by Police, aided by Nazi Brown Shirts, were carried out without resistance, except at Frankfurt-on-Theoder, where a member of a ring and former Socialist, was shot dead in opposing the Police.

Hundred ringleaders and several hundred Communists, in the guise of "ring" members, were arrested at Berlin, while numerous arrests were effected in provinces.

WILL HUGENBERG RESIGN?

Rumours of Herr Hugenberg's impending resignations are current throughout Berlin, but some of his supporters declare that he refuses to allow himself to be jockeyed out of his post despite the provocation to which he has been submitted.—Reuter's Special. .. ..:....

INDIA, "DANGER IN WAY OF TORIES"

Hailsham Praises National Govt. For Administration Of India

LONDON, June 21.

One danger signal in the way of the Conservative Party to-day, **is India, declared Viscount Hailsham,** replying to critics of the White Paper, at a meeting of the Epsom Division's Constitutional Association.

He emphasised that signatories to the White Paper were just as anxious and as good Conseryatives as the critics, who attac the White Paper. The administration of India under the National Government was beyond praise, while it was something to know that all leaders in the Government were unanimous in recommending the White Paper proposals.—Reuter.

SIR T. INSKIP ON WHITE PAPER

Sufficient British Control Urged

LONDON, June 21.

The White Paper proposals would certainly suffer some change, stated Sir Thomas Inskip, speaking at Purbrook. He said that one safeguard they wanted to secure was the retention of sufficient measure of British control during the next generation to prevent anything going wrong, if the inclination by extremists would make them go wrong.—Reuter.

SILENCING CRITICS

"Times" On Indian Police

LONDON, June 22.

"The Times," in a leading article on the Indian Police, says that the proposal to transfers the administration of law and order in the provinces to Indian ministers responsible to the elected majorities in the Councils, is naturally enough to arouse misgivings among officers responsible for the efficiency and discipline of the Indian Police.

Sir John Simon and his colleagues have realised the risks involved in this connection, and expressed the opinion that the risk should be taken; otherwise reservation of the control of police would concentrate responsible nationalist criticism on that force.

Indian nationalist leaders after all desire stability as much as other civilised men. Their present criticisms of police as myrmidons of an alien bureaucracy must be silenced, when once the duty of maintaining order is transferred to their own shoulders.—Reuter's Special.

TEMPLE ENTRY IN TRAVANCORE

Admit Harijans But Purify Temples Every Morning, Suggests Dravidian Scholar

TRIVANDRUM, June 16.

The Travancore Temple Enquiry Committee examined about half a dozen witnesses on June 16.

Rao Bahadur Dr. K. Raman Thampi, retired Inspecting Medical Officer, Travanore, examined, said that he was for admitting all the Hindus in the temples of the State for worship. He wanted to do so for the solidarity of the Hindu community.

Mr. C.N.A. Ramiah Sastri, M.A., Superintendent of Studies in Dravidian languages, Arts College, examined, observed that, he was for admitting the 'Avarnas' in the Hindu temples at particular hours. He wanted to set apart the morning hours for the 'Savarnas' and the evening hours for others. According to him even the 'Savarnas' could visit the temples in the evening hours if they preferred to do so. He was also for the performance of 'Shuddhi' every morning.

AGAINST ADMISSION.

The next witness examined was Mr. K.R. Krishna Aiyar, M.A., Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Science College. Mr. Krishna Aiyar was against the admission of the 'Avarnas' into the temp... now visited by orthodox H... and suggested that separa... ples be built for the latte...

Among others who ga... ence, Mr. Janardana... ly opposed the adm... 'Avarnas' into tem... of opinion that ... evidence before ... favouring the ad... nas' did not kn... was and never ...

SPANISH A...

Atlant...

The Spa... and Collar... after flying ... in the State...

One is report... and the other ...

The Divisional Superin... Eastern Bengal Railway, ... from Sealdah under date 21|6 as follows:—At about 12-30, 106-Down Passenger ran into a bullock cart at Chandpara level crossing gate (No. 146) resulting in injury to the cartman. After first aid, the cartman was sent to Bongaon hospital. The train was detained for 25 minutes.—A.P.

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